PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION
JOINT TRANSBOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

FINAL ESTIMATES OF TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER SALMON PRODUCTION, HARVEST AND ESCAPEMENT AND A REVIEW OF JOINT ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN 2014

REPORT TCTR (17)-1

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ACRONYMS

ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
AC	Allowable Catch
AF	Aboriginal Fishery
BLC	Base Level Catch
CAFN	Champagne Aishihik First Nation
CCPH	Cumulative Catch per Hour
CPUE	Catch per unit effort
CWT	Coded Wire Tag
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Canada)
DIPAC	Douglas Island Pink and Chum (Private Hatchery)
ESSR	Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirement (surplus fishery license)
GSI	Genetic Stock Identification
IHNV	Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (a virus which infects sockeye salmon)
LCM	Latent Class Model
MEF	Mid Eye Fork (fish length measurement)
MR	Mark–Recapture
MSY	Maximum Sustained Yield
POH	Post-Orbital-Hyperal (fish length measurement)
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
SCMM	Stikine Chinook Management Model
SHA	Special Harvest Area
SMM	Stikine Management Model
SPA	Scale Pattern Analysis
SW	Statistical Week
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TMR	Thermal Mark Recovery
TRTFN	Taku River Tlingit First Nation
TBR	Transboundary River
TTC	Transboundary Technical Committee
YSC	Yukon Salmon Committee

CALENDAR OF STATISTICAL WEEKS

SW	Date		SW	Date	
	Begin	End		Begin	End
1	1-Jan	4-Jan	28	6-Jul	12-Jul
2	5-Jan	11-Jan	29	13-Jul	19-Jul
3	12-Jan	18-Jan	30	20-Jul	26-Jul
4	19-Jan	25-Jan	31	27-Jul	2-Aug
5	26-Jan	1-Feb	32	3-Aug	9-Aug
6	2-Feb	8-Feb	33	10-Aug	16-Aug
7	9-Feb	15-Feb	34	17-Aug	23-Aug
8	16-Feb	22-Feb	35	24-Aug	30-Aug
9	23-Feb	1-Mar	36	31-Aug	6-Sep
10	2-Mar	8-Mar	37	7-Sep	13-Sep
11	9-Mar	15-Mar	38	14-Sep	20-Sep
12	16-Mar	22-Mar	39	21-Sep	27-Sep
13	23-Mar	29-Mar	40	28-Sep	4-Oct
14	30-Mar	5-Apr	41	5-Oct	11-Oct
15	6-Apr	12-Apr	42	12-Oct	18-Oct
16	13-Apr	19-Apr	43	19-Oct	25-Oct
17	20-Apr	26-Apr	44	26-Oct	1-Nov
18	27-Apr	3-May	45	2-Nov	8-Nov
19	4-May	10-May	46	9-Nov	15-Nov
20	11-May	17-May	47	16-Nov	22-Nov
21	18-May	24-May	48	23-Nov	29-Nov
22	25-May	31-May	49	30-Nov	6-Dec
23	1-Jun	7-Jun	50	7-Dec	13-Dec
24	8-Jun	14-Jun	51	14-Dec	20-Dec
25	15-Jun	21-Jun	52	21-Dec	27-Dec
26	22-Jun	28-Jun	53	28-Dec	31-Dec
27	29-Jun	5-Jul			

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Final estimates of harvests and escapements of Pacific salmon returning to the transboundary Stikine, Taku, and Alsek rivers for 2014 are presented and compared with historical patterns. Average, unless defined otherwise, refers to the most recent 10-year average (2004–2013). Relevant information pertaining to the management of appropriate U.S. and Canadian fisheries is presented and the use of inseason management models is discussed. Preliminary results from TBR sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* enhancement projects are also reviewed.

Stikine River

In May 2014, a landslide occurred near the mouth of the Tahltan River. The landslide deposited approximately 8,000 m^3 of debris into the river which blocked access to Tahltan River Chinook and sockeye salmon spawning sites until mid-July. In mid-July, Tahltan River flows dropped to a moderate to low flow regime which allowed fish passage around the landslide debris. Canadian estimates indicate that as many as 70% of Tahltan River Chinook salmon and 9% of Tahltan sockeye salmon may have failed to access their traditional spawning grounds due to the landslide.

The estimated 2014 Stikine River sockeye salmon run was 153,300 fish, of which approximately 67,900 fish were harvested in various fisheries including test fisheries. An estimated 81,900 Stikine River fish escaped to spawn, including 21,000 fish that migrated to the barrier in the Tuya River that were not harvested. The run was 41,800 fish below average and the harvest was 60,600 fish below average. The Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon total escapement of 39,800 fish was above the goal range (18,000 to 30,000 fish). The estimated U.S. commercial harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in Districts 106 and 108, including the Stikine River subsistence fishery, was 23,900 fish. The sockeye salmon harvest in the Canadian inriver commercial was 30,500 fish and the AF harvest was 10,000 fish. The inriver test fisheries (Inriver and Tuya) harvested 2,700 sockeye salmon. Weekly inseason run projections from the SMM ranged from 226,900 to 261,400 sockeye salmon; the final inseason model prediction was 226,900 fish, with a TAC of 163,900 fish. Weekly inseason run projections using other methods in concert with the SMM ranged from 190,800 to 269,100 sockeye salmon; the final inseason run size based on this approach was 234,500 sockeye salmon with a TAC of 170,440 fish. Based on the final postseason run size estimate (153,500) and TAC estimate of 42,600 Stikine River fish for each country, Canada harvested 96% and the U.S. harvested 56% of their respective TACs. Broodstock collection removed 2,900 sockeye salmon from the escapement to Tahltan Lake leaving a natural spawning escapement of 36,900 fish. The estimated spawning escapement of 21,000 mainstem Stikine River sockeye salmon was within the goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish for this stock group.

The estimated 2014 Stikine River large Chinook salmon terminal run was 29,300 fish; above border run was 27,700 fish and spawning escapement was 24,400 fish. The run and harvest were below their respective averages. The Little Tahltan River large Chinook salmon escapement of 169 fish was below the Canadian escapement target of 3,300 fish and below the lower bound of the Canadian target range of 2,700 to 5,300 fish. The Canadian estimate of Little Tahltan large Chinook salmon that did not pass the landslide was 347 fish. The estimated U.S. commercial harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon in Districts 108 gillnet, test, troll, subsistence, and sport fisheries was 1,600 fish. The estimated Canadian commercial, Aboriginal, assessment/test, and sport fisheries harvest was 3,300 fish. Managers used harvest in the MR, model, and other assessment estimates to generate inseason run sizes after SW 24. The inseason run projections were consistent throughout the course of the fishery in predicting a total run size that was close to the preseason expectation of 26,100. Weekly inseason run projections ranged from 25,000 to 26,700 large Chinook salmon.

The 2014 run size of Stikine River coho salmon cannot be quantified. The U.S. harvest of Stikine River coho salmon is also unknown since there is no stock identification program for this species. Mixed stock coho salmon harvest in District 106 was 286,800 fish (50% Alaska hatchery) and District 108 was 30,200 fish (12% Alaska hatchery), and were both well above average. The Canadian inriver coho salmon harvest of 5,400 fish was above average. The annual stream surveys indicated a below average return to the 6 index sites surveyed by Canada; however, inseason weekly CPUE of coho salmon from both the lower Stikine River Canadian fishery and sockeye salmon test fishery (incidentally caught coho salmon) was above average.

Taku River

The final postseason estimate of the 2014 Taku River sockeye salmon terminal run is 143,500 fish, 141,200 wild fish and 2,400 hatchery fish. The U.S. harvested 32,300 Taku River wild fish and Canada harvested 17,300 Taku River wild fish and the estimated above border spawning escapement was 92,500 fish of which 91,600 were wild fish. The terminal run size was below average, the wild escapement was average for the same time period and above the goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 fish. The U.S. harvested an estimated 61% of the U.S. AC and Canada harvested an estimated 130% of the Canadian AC.

The estimated 2014 Taku River large Chinook salmon terminal run was 27,880 fish; above border run was 26,000 fish and spawning escapement was 23,530 fish. The run and harvest were below their respective averages. The total harvest of large Chinook salmon in the inriver assessment/test fishery and Canadian commercial, Aboriginal, and recreational fisheries in the Taku River was 2,470 fish. An assessment/test fishery with a modified goal of 1,200 large Chinook salmon was implemented as the amount of fish needed to obtain a reliable estimate was expected to be reduced due to increased tagging effort using drifted tangle nets in combination with the Canyon Island fish wheels. The traditional District 111 mixed stock drift gillnet fishery total harvest of 1,470 Chinook salmon was below average even when excluding those years in which a directed Chinook salmon fishery occurred.

The estimated above border run of Taku River coho salmon in 2014 is 140,700 fish, which is above average. The Canadian inriver commercial harvest of 14,500 coho salmon was nearly the highest on record, and the additional 2,000 fish harvested in the test fishery results in the largest recorded annual harvest. After all Canadian harvests are subtracted from the above border run, the above border spawning escapement is estimated at 124,200 coho salmon, which exceeds the PST minimum above border run of 38,000 fish, and is well above the 70,000 fish escapement target managed for until a bilateral escapement goal is finalized. The U.S. harvest of 54,200 coho salmon in the traditional District 111 mixed stock fishery was above average. Alaskan hatcheries contributed an estimated 4,000 fish, or 7% of the District 111 harvest.

The harvest of 29,200 pink salmon in the traditional District 111 fishery was far below average. No pink salmon were reported retained in the Canadian commercial inriver fishery in 2014. The escapement of pink salmon to the Taku River as evidenced by the fish wheel catch and release of 2,400 fish was well below the even-year average.

The harvest of chum salmon in the traditional District 111 fishery was 291,400 fish; composed of 288,400 summer run fish (prior to mid-August) and 3,000 fall run fish. The harvest of summer chum salmon, primarily Alaskan hatchery stocks, was below average. The harvest of fall chum salmon, composed of wild Taku River and Port Snettisham stocks, was also below average. There was nonretention of chum salmon in the Canadian inriver fishery and there was no reported harvest in 2014. Although spawning escapement is not known, the Canyon Island fish wheel catch of 310 chum salmon was above average.

Alsek River

The Alsek River harvest of 33,700 sockeye salmon in the U.S. commercial fishery was well above average. The Canadian inriver Klukshu River recreational fishery reported no harvest (8 sockeye salmon were released) and 1,140 fish were harvested in the Aboriginal fishery. The Klukshu River weir count of 12,400 sockeye salmon was slightly above average and was above the escapement goal range of 7,500 to 11,000 fish. The count of 2,700 early run sockeye salmon (i.e. through August 15) and the late run count of 9,700 fish were both above average.

The Chinook salmon run to the Alsek River was below average. The U.S. Dry Bay harvest of 1,070 large Chinook salmon was above average. The Canadian recreational fishery harvest of 30 fish was below average and the Aboriginal harvest of 20 fish was below average. The 840 Chinook salmon counted through the Klukshu River weir was below average and the estimated escapement of 830 was within the escapement goal range of 800 to 1,200 Chinook salmon.

Current stock assessment programs prevent an accurate comparison of the Alsek River coho salmon run with historical runs. There was minimal effort during the U.S. Dry Bay coho salmon fishery and harvest figures are negligible. The Canadian recreational and Aboriginal fisheries harvested no coho salmon. The operation of the Klukshu River weir does not provide a complete enumeration of coho salmon into this system since it is removed before the run is over

Enhancement

In 2014, eggs and milt were collected from sockeye salmon escapements at Tahltan and Tatsamenie lakes. A total of approximately 3.9 million eggs were collected at Tahltan Lake, and 1.5 million at Tatsamenie Lake. Prior to the start of egg collection at Tahltan Lake, Canada advised Alaska that they were revising the goal to 5.0 million (from 6.0) because of a decision they had made to stop releases into Tuya Lake; their technical staff had determined that the fry from a 5.0 million level egg take could all be planted into Tahltan Lake without exceeding agreed to stocking guidelines. The revised egg-take goal at Tahltan Lake was not achieved. The egg-take goal of 2 million at Tatsamenie Lake was not achieved due to low escapement however the alternative target of 30% of the female escapement used for broodstock was applied to the project as per the bilaterally agreed Taku Enhancement Production Plan.

In 2014, outplants of broodyear 2013 sockeye salmon fry were as follows: 2.1 million fry into Tahltan Lake; 462,000 fry into Tuya Lake; 1.1 million fry; and 185,000 extended-rearing fry into Tatsamenie Lake. Green-egg to planted-fry survivals were 60%, and 73% for Tahltan, and Tatsamenie lakes; respectively. Survivals were somewhat lower due to IHNV loss. An estimated 370,000 pre-emergent fry from two Tahltan Lake stock incubators and 184,000 pre-emergent fry from one Tatsamenie Lake stock incubator were confirmed positive with IHNV and destroyed.

Adult sockeye salmon otoliths were processed inseason by the ADF&G otolith lab to estimate weekly contribution of fish from U.S./Canada TBR fry planting programs to District 106, 108, and 111 gillnet fisheries and to Canadian commercial fisheries in the Stikine and Taku rivers. Preliminary contribution estimates of stocked fish to Alaskan harvests were 9,800 stocked Stikine River fish to District 106 and 108, and 900 stocked Taku River fish to District 111. Preliminary estimates of contributions to Canadian fisheries included 15,500 stocked fish to Stikine River fisheries and 400 stocked fish to the Taku River fisheries.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents final estimates of the 2014 harvest and escapement data for Pacific salmon runs to the transboundary Stikine, Taku, and Alsek rivers and describes management actions taken during the season. Harvest and effort data are presented by week, for each river for both U.S. and Canadian fisheries. Spawning escapement data for most species are reported from weir counts or other escapement monitoring techniques. Joint enhancement activities on the Stikine and Taku rivers are also summarized.

The TTC met prior to the season to update joint management, stock assessment and enhancement plans and determine preseason forecasts and outlooks for run strengths and initial TAC estimates for the various species and rivers. The results of this meeting are summarized in: PSC TTC, TCTR (13)-1 Salmon Management and Enhancement Plans for the Stikine, Taku and Alsek Rivers, 2014. In prep 2014.

Run reconstruction analyses are conducted on the sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* and Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha* runs to the Stikine and Taku rivers and to the Taku River for coho salmon *O. kisutch* for the purpose of evaluating the stocks and the fisheries managed for these stocks. No estimates of marine harvest are made for Alaskan fisheries outside of District 106 and 108 for Stikine River stocks, District 111 for Taku River stocks and Subdistrict 182-30 & 31 for Alsek River stocks.

STIKINE RIVER

Stikine River salmon are harvested by U.S. commercial gillnet and troll fisheries as well as recreational and subsistence fisheries in Alaskan Districts 106 and 108, by Canadian commercial gillnet and test fisheries located in the lower and upper Stikine River, and by a Canadian AF in the upper portion of the river (Figure 1). In addition, Canadian terminal area fisheries are occasionally operated in the lower Tuya River and/or at Tahltan Lake when escapements are estimated to include excess salmon to spawning requirements (ESSR). A recreational fishery also exists in the Canadian sections of the Stikine River drainage. In 1995, a U. S. personal use fishery was established in the lower Stikine River; no harvests were reported in this fishery in 1995 through 2000. Approximately 30 sockeye salmon were harvested in 2001, and the personal use fishery on the Stikine River was not open in 2002 and 2003. A U.S. subsistence fishery was opened in 2004 for sockeye salmon and in 2005 for Chinook and coho salmon. Additional harvests of salmon, of an unknown quantity, are taken in U.S. troll, gillnet, seine, and sport fisheries in locations beyond Districts 106 and 108.

In 1993, the U.S. spring experimental troll fishery near Wrangell was expanded to include two new areas in portions of District 106 and 108 to target hatchery Chinook salmon. In 1998 an additional area was included in a portion of District 108. The three areas in District 108 and one area in District 106 have remained unchanged and have opened in the absence of District 108 directed Stikine River Chinook salmon fisheries.

In May 2014, a landslide occurred near the mouth of the Tahltan River. The landslide deposited approximately 8,000 m^3 of debris into the river which blocked access to Tahltan

River Chinook and sockeye salmon spawning sites until mid-July. In mid-July Tahltan River flows dropped to a moderate to low flow regime resulting in adequate fish passage around the landslide debris. Canadian estimates indicate that as many as 70% (9,300fish) of the Tahltan River Chinook salmon population failed to pass the landslide and, therefore, failed reach their traditional spawning grounds. The Tahltan sockeye salmon population migrated later, during a low flow regime, and Canadian estimates indicate 9% (3,500) of fish did not make it past the landslide and therefore failed to spawn. On average, 53% of the Chinook salmon and 45% of the sockeye salmon for the total Stikine River spawn in the Tahltan drainage. A salvage operation conducted by Tahltan First Nations and DFO succeeded in capturing and air lifting 1,100 Chinook salmon and 3,700 sockeye salmon above the landslide during the month of July. Plans were developed and carried out in March 2015 to improve fish passage at the landslide in anticipation of the 2015 salmon return. Some large boulders that constricted flow were split using an industrial expansion compound; fragments were moved downstream by hand and by spring freshet flows.

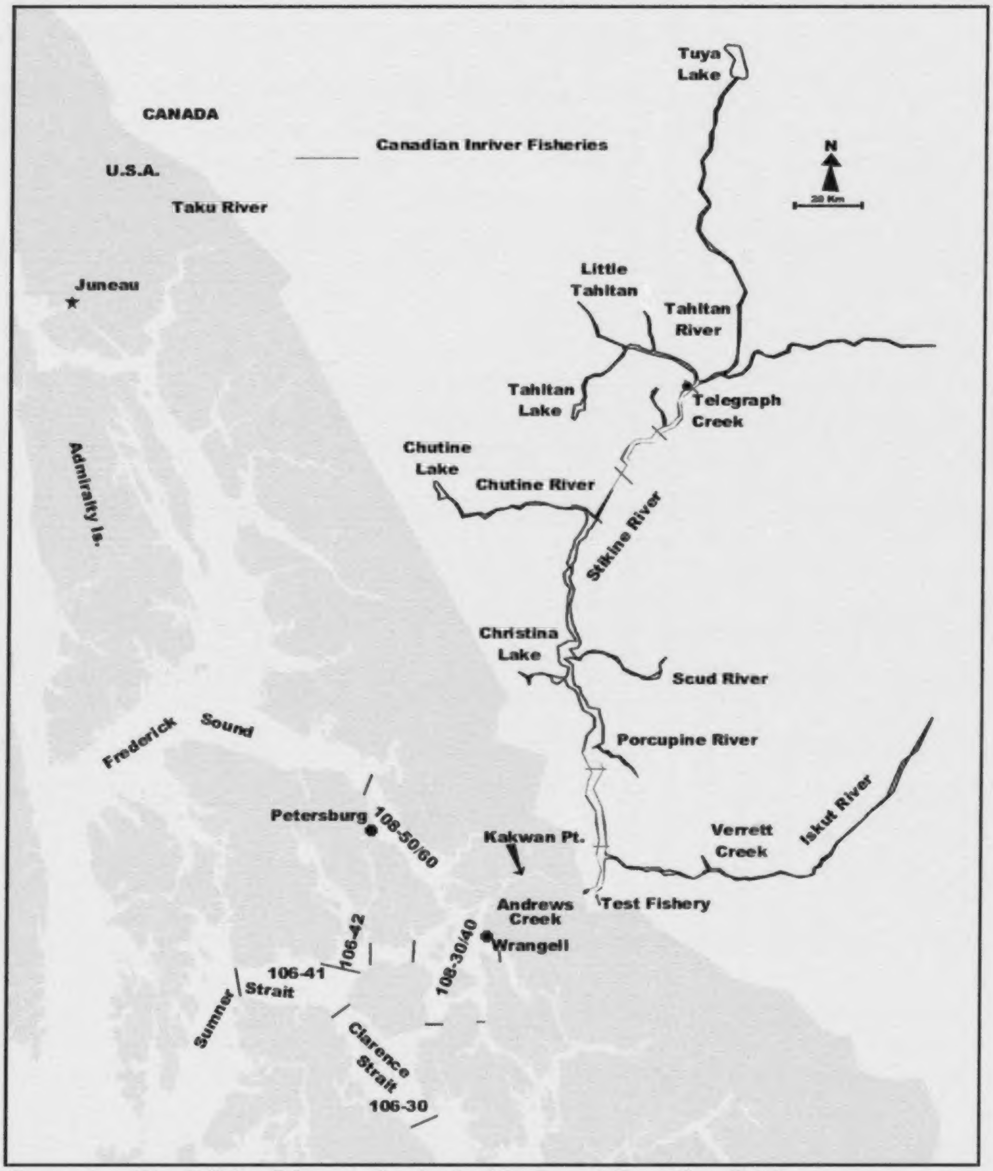
Tuya Lake
CANADA
Canadian Inriver Fisheries
N
U.S.A.
20 Km
Taku River
Juneau
Little Tahltan
Tahltan River
Tahltan Lake
Telegraph Creek
Chutine Lake
Chutine River
Admiralty Is.
Stikine River
Christina Lake
Scud River
Frederick Sound
Porcupine River
Petersburg
108-50/60
Kakwan Pt.
Verrett Creek
Iskut River
Andrews Creek
Test Fishery
106-42
Wrangell
108-30/40
106-41
Sumner Strait
Clarence Strait
106-30

Figure 1. The Stikine River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Harvest Regulations and the Joint Management Model

Fishing arrangements in place for salmon originating from the Canadian portion of the Stikine River watershed are provided in Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST and can be found at: http://www.psc.org/pubs/treaty.pdf. These arrangements include: directed fisheries for Chinook salmon; continuation of a U.S. subsistence fishery on Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon stocks within the U.S. section of the Stikine River; continuation of coho salmon harvest shares; and, a sockeye salmon harvest sharing arrangement based on the presumed production of enhanced fish.

As in most previous years, the TTC met prior to the season to update joint management and enhancement plans, develop run forecasts, and determine new parameters for input into the inseason Chinook and sockeye salmon run projection models. The Chinook salmon model is referred to as the SCMM and served as a key management tool governing weekly fishing regimes for Stikine River Chinook salmon. The SCMM, however, was complemented inseason with a concurrent MR study and other inriver assessment methods. The sockeye salmon model is referred to as the SMM. The SMM was complemented inseason with concurrent inriver run size estimates based on fishery performance against historical fishery performance and run size estimates.

Chinook Salmon

The SCMM model is based on the linear regression (correlation) between weekly cumulative CPUE of large Chinook salmon at the tagging site, located near the mouth of the Stikine River, and total run size based on MR studies conducted in 1996–2013. Most of the CPUE and run size data sets (CPUE vs. run size) are significantly correlated. Inseason model estimates were available commencing in SW 24 (Table 1). Mark–recapture estimates based on the cumulative ratio of tagged-to-untagged fish observed in the inriver commercial fishery were generated commencing in SW 24. In order to abide by Annex IV, Chapter1, Paragraph 3(a)(3)(vii), which obliges the Parties to apportion their overall TAC by historical weekly run timing, weekly fishery openings were announced based on weekly guideline harvests.

The preseason run size estimate of 26,100 large Chinook salmon was below the threshold run size limit of 28,100 fish (Table 1); hence, no new directed Chinook salmon fisheries were permitted at the outset of the fishing season. The threshold number is the sum of the midpoint escapement goal (21,000) + the Canadian BLC (2,300) + the U.S. BLC (3,400) + the inriver test fishery harvest (1,400). Both countries, however, are permitted to harvest Chinook salmon caught as bycatch taken in the course of the targeted sockeye salmon fisheries for run sizes forecasted to be below 28,100. Moreover, an assessment/test fishery continued to be implemented on the Canadian side of the border and was designed to provide inseason run estimates while harvesting a maximum of 1,400 large Chinook salmon.

Table 1. Stikine River large Chinook salmon run size based on the Stikine Chinook Management Model and mark–recapture estimates, and other methods, and weekly inseason harvest estimates from the District 108 gillnet, sport, and troll fisheries and the inriver test/assessment, Canadian gillnet, and sport fisheries, 2014.

	Start	Terminal Run		Total Allowable Catch			Estimated Harvest
Week	Date	Estimate	Method[a]	Total	Weekly	Cumulative	Cumulative
Canada Estimates							
19	04-May	26,100	Preseason	3,700	68	68	26
20	11-May	26,100	Preseason	3,700	157	225	84
21	18-May	26,100	Preseason	3,700	243	468	297
22	25-May	26,100	Preseason	3,700	231	699	588
23	01-Jun	26,100	Preseason	3,700	194	893	926
24	08-Jun	25,031	Average	3,700	397	1,290	1,525
25	15-Jun	25,031	Average	2,777	89	1,379	1,992
26	22-Jun	25,031	Average	2,777	1,036	2,415	2,352
27	29-Jun	25,031	Average	2,777	636	3,051	2,802
28	06-Jul	25,031	Average	2,777	314	3,365	3,102
29	13-Jul	25,031	Average	2,777	169	3,534	3,321
30	20-Jul	25,031	Average	2,777	131	3,665	3,253
31	27-Jul	25,031	Average	2,777	24	3,689	3,280
32	03-Aug	26,652	Average	4,235	18	3,707	3,284
33	10-Aug	26,652	Average	4,235	43	3,750	3,285
Postseason		29,400			6,800		3,335
U.S. Estimates							
19	4-May	26,050	Preseason	3,400	187	0	122
20	11-May	26,050	Preseason	3,400	231	513	270
21	18-May	26,050	Preseason	3,400	343	856	582
22	25-May	26,050	Preseason	3,400	464	1,321	1456
23	1-Jun	26,050	Preseason	3,400	590	1,911	1636
24	8-Jun	25,031	Average	3,400	517	2,427	1,854
25	15-Jun	26,000	Average	3,453	343	3,137	1,894
26	22-Jun	26,000	Average	3,550	170	3,395	2,043
27	29-Jun	26,150	Average	3,565	85	3,495	2,916
28	6-Jul	26,150	Average	3,565	46	3,540	2,363
29	13-Jul	26,150	Average	3,565	25	3,565	2,630
Postseason		29,400	MR		3,890		1,554

[a] Average of mark–recapture and Stikine Chinook Management Model

The preseason forecast for the Stikine River large Chinook salmon terminal run was approximately 26,100 fish (Table 1), which indicated a run size characterized as below average. Joint Canadian and U.S. inseason predictions of terminal run size ranged from 25,000 to 26,700 large Chinook salmon (Table 1). Managers used the daily harvest and effort data transmitted from the Kakwan Point tagging site and from the commercial fishing grounds to make weekly run projections based on the SCMM and MR models. Joint weekly run size estimates were calculated on Wednesday or Thursday of the current week and were used to set the following week's fishery openings. Managers used the average of SCMM and MR estimates for SWs 25–29. Based on MR data from the inriver commercial fishery tag recoveries, tag recoveries from Verrett and Little Tahltan river escapement sampling, and tag recoveries collected during the Tahltan fish salvage project, the postseason estimate of the terminal run size of Stikine River large Chinook salmon was 29,300 fish, above the final preliminary inseason estimate of 26,700 large Chinook salmon (Table 1). The 2014 Little Tahltan escapement of 169 fish represents less than 1% of the total Stikine River escapement of 24,400 fish, compared to the average of approximately 13% (landslide mortality of Little Tahltan large Chinook salmon estimate is 347).

Sockeye Salmon

The preseason forecast for the Stikine River sockeye salmon run was approximately 152,400 fish (Table 2), and characterized as a below average run. The forecast included approximately 34,100 natural Tahltan sockeye salmon, 37,400 enhanced Tahltan sockeye salmon, 25,100 enhanced Tuya sockeye salmon, and 55,800 mainstem sockeye salmon. The preseason forecast was used in SW 26 for the inriver fishery. After SW 26, Canada used the SMM and other methods to generate weekly run sizes. The U.S. used the SMM beginning in SW 28 for District 106 and 108.

In 2014, Canada was obligated under Annex IV, Chapter 1, Paragraph 4 of the PST to take corrective actions to bring future catches in alignment with Treaty provisions. This paragraph was triggered given that Canada exceeded its Treaty harvest share of sockeye salmon on three occasions during the past five years. As such, Canada reduced its TAC of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon by 27%, which mirrored the average TAC overage that Canada has harvested since 2009.

Starting in SW 27, weekly inputs of the harvest, effort, and stock composition were entered into the SMM to provide weekly forecasts of run size and TAC. Specific inputs include proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion enhanced Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths in the Canadian lower river test (when in operation) and commercial fisheries; the upper river harvest in the AF and upper river commercial fishery; the harvest, effort and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41 (Sumner Strait), District 108, and Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait).

The SMM provides inseason projections of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run, including: the Tahltan stock (wild and enhanced combined); the stocked Tuya stock; and the mainstem stocks. The SMM uses linear regression by historical stock specific harvest data to predict run size from cumulative CPUE for each week of the fisheries. It breaks the stock proportions in District 106 and 108 harvests, from historical postseason scale pattern analysis (SPA) into triggers of run size for Tahltan and Mainstem; the averages used each week depended upon whether the run was judged to be below average (0–40,000 fish), average (40,000–80,000 fish), or above average (+80,000 fish). The SMM for 2014 was based on CPUE data from 1994 to 2011 from the Alaska District 106 fishery and the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower river and from the lower Stikine River test fishery from 1986 to 2004. The enhanced Tuya and Tahltan stock proportions are adjusted inseason based on the analysis of otolith samples taken in Districts 106 and 108.

Generally, the SMM has used the Canadian Lower River Commercial (LRCF) fishery CPUE to estimate the inriver run size, but both LRCF and Lower River Test fishery CPUE were entered into the SMM model to compare and contrast the respective run sizes generated from each of the inputs. In 2014 the upper commercial fishing zone (Flood fishery) was not opened for harvest; in years that it is opened, the harvest and effort from this area are excluded from the CPUE and not used in the model estimate. The annual weekly CPUE values were adjusted in order to make the current year data comparable with historical CPUE. For example, during 1979–1994 and 2000–2004, 2010–2013, only one net per licence was permitted, while in 1996–1999 and 2005–2009 two nets per license were allowed. Only one net was permitted in the 2014 fishing season and the model was adjusted accordingly.

In 2014, we tested a new model, the Stikine Forecasting Management Model (SFMM). This model was based on a second order polynomial relationship between weekly cumulative harvest or CPUE in District 106-41/42 and yearly run size. Triggers of run size for the Tahltan stock were ≤98,000 or >98,000 fish in the District 106-41 fishery, and 0, <46,000, or >175,000 fish in the District 108 fishery. Triggers were not used for the mainstem stock. Additional model runs using cumulative harvest or CPUE in the District 108 sockeye salmon area was also tested. The sockeye salmon area harvest and CPUE in District 108 does not include 108-20 and 108-10 fishing areas, or midweek openings.

Table 2. Weekly forecasts of run size and total allowable harvest for Stikine River sockeye salmon as estimated inseason by the Stikine Management Model and other methods, 2014.

Week	Start Date	Terminal Run Estimate	Method	TAC Total	TAC U.S.	TAC Canada	Cumulative Harvest U.S.	Cumulative Harvest Canada
Model runs generated by Canada								
25	15-Jun	152,400	Preseason	88,000	44,000	44,000		218
26	22-Jun	152,400	Preseason	88,000	44,000	44,000		3,255
27	29-Jun	190,800	inriver reg	126,400	63,200	63,200		14,878
28	6-Jul	269,100	Models (com) & inriver reg	205,800	102,900	102,900		27,594
29	13-Jul	241,500	Models (com) & inriver reg	179,400	89,700	89,700		33,495
30	20-Jul	231,900	Models (com) & inriver reg	180,600	90,300	90.300		37,397
31	27-Jul	231,500	Models (com) & inriver reg	180,600	90,300	90.300		38,959
32	3-Aug	245,600	Models (com) & inriver reg	181,600	90,800	90,800		40,501
33	10-Aug	240,800	Models (com) & inriver reg	176,800	88,400	88,400		40,572
34	17-Aug	234,500	Models (com) & inriver reg	170,400	85,200	85,200		40,718
35	24-Aug	234,500	Models (com) & inriver reg	170,400	85,200	85,200		40,918
36	31-Aug	234,500	Models (com) & inriver reg	170,400	85,200	85,200		40,986
Model runs generated by the U.S.								
25	15-Jun	152,300	Preseason	88,200	44,100	44,100		
26	22-Jun	152,300	Preseason	88,200	44,100	44,100	2,581	
27	27-Jun	152,300	Preseason	88,200	44,100	44,100	6,241	
28	06-Jul	261,352	Model	200,444	100,222	100,222	12,685	
29	13-Jul	240,745	Model	177,746	88,873	88,873	13,945	
30	22-Jul	242,528	Model	179,862	89,931	89,931	19,304	
31	25-Jul	234,257	Model	171,817	85,909	85,909	23,058	
32	03-Aug	226,890	Model	164,424	82,212	82,212	23,454	
33	10-Aug	226,925	Model	163,918	81,959	81,959	23,806	
Preliminary postseason estimate		222,205		158,839	79,419	79,419	25,210	

[a]The postseason estimate Stikine Management Model was not used to estimate the Tahltan portion of the run.

The weekly inputs to the Tahltan sockeye salmon regression model included the cumulative weekly CPUE of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon (1998–2008: from SW 28 to 33 all correlations were significant and ranged from an r^2 of 0.67 in SW 28 to an r^2 of 0.91 SW 33). The contribution of Tuya origin sockeye salmon was based on otolith marks and presented as a ratio of the total Tahltan run size. The contribution of mainstem sockeye salmon was based on egg diameter measurements and presented as a ratio of total Tahltan run size or calculated based on a regression of cumulative CPUE against the inriver run size (1998–2008: from SW 28 to 33 all correlations were significant and ranged from an r^2 of 0.31 in SW 28 to an r^2 of 0.64 SW 33). The contribution of Tuya sockeye salmon (thermal marks) and mainstem sockeye salmon (large eggs) were expressed as a ratio of the total Tahltan Lake run. Preliminary results of thermal mark analyses were available inseason for the marine and lower river fisheries to account for Tuya production in the model and reduce the risk of over estimating the TAC of Tahltan sockeye salmon.

Canadian inseason predictions of total run ranged from 190,800 to 269,100 sockeye salmon; U.S. forecasts ranged from 226,900 to 261,400 (Table 2). Differences in U.S. and Canadian weekly predictions are due to different approaches to assessing the inseason run size, with Canada electing to forego the SMM estimates exclusively and use the run reconstruction and Tahltan/mainstem sockeye salmon regression assessment methods in concert with the model estimate for all of the fishing season; the U.S. used the SMM exclusively in assessing weekly run sizes.

Table 3. Terminal run reconstruction for Stikine River sockeye salmon, 2014.

				Total Stikine	Tahltan	
	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem		EnhacedTahltan	WildTahltan
Escapementa	39,745	20,969	21,179	81,892	18,998	20,747
Natural Spawning	36,864		21,179		17,376	19,488
Broodstock	2,881				1,622	1,259
Excessc		20,969				
Tahltan weir Biological Samples	400	0		400	191	209
ESSR Harvestb	0			0		
est mort. at rockslide	3,494				1,647	1,847
Canadian Harvest						
Aboriginal	5,809	3,508	634	9,951	2,369	3,440
Upper Commercial	309	207	31	548	127	182
Lower Commercial	16,678	7,418	6,391	30,487	7,953	8,725
Total	22,796	11,133	7,057	40,986	10,450	12,346
% Harvest	68.4%	69.1%	45.8%	63.2%	65.9%	70.7%
Test Fishery Harvest	805	435	547	1,787	355	450
Tuya Test	433	424	26	883	106	327
All Inriver harvest	24,034	11,992	7,630	43,656	10,911	13,123
(plus biological samples)	24,434	11,992	7,630	44,056		
Inriver Run	67,673	32,961	28,809	129,442	31,556	35,717
U.S. Harvesta						
106-41&42	2,954	1,734	1,399	6,087	1,446	1,508
106-30	149	80	394	623	107	42
108	6,631	2,781	6,231	15,643	3,484	3,147
Subsistence	798	389	340	1,527	381	418
Total	10,533	4,984	8,363	23,881	5,418	5,115
% Harvest	31.6%	30.9%	54.2%	36.8%	34.1%	29.3%
Test Fishery Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terminal Run	78,206	37,945	37,172	153,323	36,973	40,832
Escapement Goal	24,000	0	30,000			
Terminal Excessd		12,245				
Total TAC	52,968	25,700	6,598	85,266		
Total Harveste	34,134	16,552	15,967	66,654		
Canada TAC	26,484	12,850	3,299	42,633		
Actual Harvestfg	22,796	11,133	7,057	40,986		
% of total TAC	86%	87%	214%	96%		
U.S. TAC	26,484	12,850	3,299	42,633		
Actual Harvest fg	10,533	4,984	8,363	23,881		
% of total TAC	40%	39%	253%	56%		

U.S. overage/underage

Canada overage/underage

[a] Escapement into terminal and spawning areas from traditional fisheries.

[b] Harvest allowed in terminal areas under the Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirement license.

[c] Fish returning to the Tuya system are not able to access the lake where they originated due to velocity barriers.

[d] The number of Tuya fish that should be passed through traditional fisheries in order to harvest the Tuya stock at the same rate as the Tahltan stock to ensure adequate spawning escapement for Tahltan fish.

[e] Includes traditional, ESSR, and test fishery Harvestes.

[f] Does not include ESSR or test fishery Harvestes.

[g] U.S. harvest estimate differs from Joint Interception Committee estimate because no estimates are made for Harvestes other than in the listed fisheries.

U.S. Fisheries

The 2014 District 106 drift gillnet fishery overall salmon harvest was above average, but was highly variable by species. District 106 harvests included 2,092 Chinook, 58,430 sockeye, 286,815 coho, 415,392 pink, and 106,243 chum salmon. Pink and coho salmon harvests were well above average, Chinook salmon harvest was average, and sockeye and chum salmon harvest were well below average. Stock compositions by species were similar to prior years. An estimated 1,085 Chinook salmon in the District 106 harvest (52%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 6,710 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in District 106, approximately 12% of the harvest. An estimated 142,685 coho salmon in the District 106 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin.

Stikine River sockeye salmon harvests in the two major fishing areas of District 106 were again markedly different. The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-41) harvested an estimated 6,087 Stikine River sockeye salmon, contributing 19% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 623 Stikine River sockeye salmon, contributing 2% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict.

Overall effort in the District 106 drift gillnet fishery was above average. District 106 was open for 58 days from June 16 through October 8, which was above the average of 48 days. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 106 was below average for the first quarter and above average for most of the remainder of the season. The greatest effort of vessels fishing occurred in SW 37 (September 7–13) with 96 boats fishing. The total season effort was above average with 3,281 boat days in 2014.

The 2014 District 108 drift gillnet salmon harvest was well below average. District 108 harvests included 8,023 Chinook, 19,808 sockeye, 30,184 coho, 33,830 pink, and 84,771 chum salmon. Harvest of coho salmon was average, while Chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon were well below average. An estimated 6,800 Chinook salmon in the District 108 harvest (85%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. Harvests of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in the District 108 drift gillnet fishery through SW 28 is estimated to be 204 fish. The District 108 drift gillnet fishery harvested an estimated 15,643 Stikine River sockeye salmon, contributing to 79% of the District 108 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 12% (3,742 fish) of the District 108 coho salmon harvest was of hatchery origin.

Overall effort in the District 108 drift gillnet fishery was below average. District 108 opened on June 16 and closed on October 8 for a total of 62 days open, which was above average when excluding years when a directed Stikine River Chinook salmon fishery occurred. Weekly fishing effort, in number of vessels fishing in District 108, was below average for all openings with about one-third of the openings receiving less than half the average number of participants. The greatest effort in vessels fishing occurred in SWs 30 and 31 with 53 boats fishing in each of those weeks. The total season effort in boat days was below average with 1,501 boat days in 2014.

In 2014, the U.S. Federal subsistence Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon fisheries were conducted on the Stikine River and were managed by the USFS. Subsistence fisheries were restricted to federally qualified users and a permit issued by the USFS was required to participate. Subsistence fishing was restricted to the waters of the Stikine River from marine waters to the U.S./Canadian border and fishing in "clearwater" tributaries or side channels or at stock assessment sites was prohibited. Annual guideline harvest levels were 125 Chinook, 600 sockeye, and 400 coho salmon. Allowable gear for the fishery included: dipnets, spears, gaffs, rod and reel, beach seine, and gillnets not exceeding 15 fathoms in length with mesh size no larger than 5½ inches, except during the Chinook fishery when nets with mesh up to 8 inches were allowed. Subsistence fishing was allowed from June 14 to June 20 to target Chinook salmon, June 21 to July 31 to target sockeye salmon, and August 1 to October 1 to target coho salmon. In 2014, a total of 125 permits were issued and the estimated harvests included 56 large Chinook, 1,527 sockeye, and 143 coho salmon.

The preseason forecast of 26,100 Stikine River large Chinook salmon was not large enough to yield any AC. Inseason forecasts ranging between 25,031 and 26,150 Stikine River large Chinook salmon were similar to the preseason forecast and yielded minimal U.S. ACs. The postseason estimate of the total terminal run size based on MR information is 29,300 Stikine River Chinook salmon netting a U.S. AC of 480 fish (Table 1).

U.S. harvest of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in all District 108 fisheries were minimal and well below the U.S. TAC. Estimated harvest of Stikine River large Chinook salmon harvested by District 108 drift gillnet fishery from SWs 25 through 29 (during sockeye salmon management period) was 204 fish. The District 108 Spring Troll fishery began May 4 and was limited to two hatchery access areas near Anita Bay. The estimated harvest of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in the District 108 troll fisheries was 677 fish. In 2014, the District 108 sport fishery was not liberalized. Harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon in the sport fishery is estimated to be 697 fish. A directed U.S. subsistence Chinook fishery was opened on June 14 after the inseason estimate produced on June 12 yielded a U.S. AC of 53 fish. A total of 3 fish were harvested during the directed Chinook salmon subsistence fishery. An additional 41 fish were harvested during the subsistence sockeye salmon fishery through SW 29 for a total of 44 fish. The U.S. cumulative harvest estimate through SW 29 was 1,622 fish, well below the U.S. TAC of 3,880 Stikine River large Chinook salmon.

Forecasts of Stikine River sockeye salmon in 2014 were highly variable. The preseason forecast was for a below average terminal run size of 152,300 with a U.S. AC of 44,000 fish (Table 2). The preseason forecast was used for SWs 25 through 27. Inseason estimates of terminal run size were first produced on a weekly basis beginning in SW 27 and were used for SW 28 through the end of season. The final inseason estimate was produced in SW 32. Inseason estimates ranged between 226,900 and 261,400 fish. The postseason estimate of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run is 153,323 fish. The resultant U.S. AC is 42,633 Stikine River sockeye salmon. The postseason estimate of U.S. harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon, based on genetic analysis, is 23,881 fish (Table 3).
Directed sockeye salmon drift gillnet fisheries in Districts 106 and 108 began in SW 25 at 12:00 noon on Monday, June 16, for an initial two-day period. By regulation, Monday

openings occurred during the first two sockeye salmon periods. This initial sockeye salmon opening was postponed by one week due to a low sockeye salmon forecast and how the early the initial opening would have been (June 9). In addition, there was concern for the abundance of the Stikine River Chinook salmon in District 108. In addition to delaying the start of the sockeye salmon fishery, area restrictions were implemented in District 108 to limit the harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon. Limited inseason data and mediocre sockeye salmon catches did not indicate a higher abundance of sockeye salmon than the preseason forecast. As a result no additional time was given in either district. Effort consisted of 9 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30), 24 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41), and 45 boats in District 108.. An estimated 3,400 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 106 and 108 drift gillnet fisheries this week.

The District 106 and 108 drift gillnet fisheries in SW 26 (June 22–June 28) were similar to SW 25. Both fisheries opened at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 22 for an initial two-day period. Fishing time was based on the below average forecast and near average catches the prior week. Areas restrictions in District 108 were relaxed back to the Old Stikine River closure line that restricts fishing to areas beyond the Stikine River delta. During SW 26, 16 boats fished in Sumner Strait, 10 boats fished in Clarence Strait, and 36 boats fished in District 108. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet did not indicate an abundance of sockeye salmon well above the preseason forecast; therefore, no additional fishing time occurred. An estimated 3,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught this week with the majority (2,500 fish) being harvested in District 108.

Fishing time and harvests in both districts increased in SW 27 (June 29–July 5). With near average sockeye salmon harvest rates and a low sockeye salmon harvest due to low effort occurring in both districts in the prior two weeks, both districts were opened for an initial three days. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated improving sockeye salmon abundance and effort remained well below average. Catches from the Canadian fisheries in the Stikine River for the second week in a row indicated the run was likely higher than the preseason forecast indicated. A one day midweek opening for District 108 beginning July 3 was announced from the grounds. Consequently, the effort level was very low allowing the midweek opening to be extended one day. There were 17 boats in Sumner Strait, 19 boats in Clarence Strait, and 33 boats in District 108. Harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon increased substantially this week with an estimated 7,100 fish harvested in the gillnet fisheries. Like SW 26, the majority (5,400 fish) of the Stikine River sockeye salmon harvest was from District 108.

During SW 28 (July 6–July 12), Districts 106 and 108 were again opened for an initial three days. Inseason forecast of Stikine River sockeye salmon terminal run size was at 261,400 fish with a resultant U.S. AC of 99,600 fish was considerably larger than the preseason forecasts (Table 2). The U.S. cumulative harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon through SW 27 was 14,000 fish. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated above average sockeye salmon abundance. Effort remained well below average, which allowed for a one day extension in both districts. Despite extra time in both districts, the harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon was substantially less than the prior week with an estimated 2,500 fish harvested. Similar to prior weeks, the majority harvest was from

District 108. The low harvest could be largely attributed to the low effort in both districts. There were 25 boats in Clarence Strait, 17 boats in Sumner Strait, and 20 boats in District 108.

Week 29 (July 13–July 19) was similar to the prior two weeks. The inseason forecast was for a terminal run size of 241,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon resulting in a U.S. AC of 89,000 fish (Table 2). Both districts were open for an initial three day period beginning Sunday, July 13. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated below average effort and sockeye salmon harvest. Due to well below average effort, expected low harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon, and available AC, a one day midweek opening occurred in District 108. An estimated 2,250 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in SW 29 with a cumulative harvest through SW 29 of 18,700 fish. During SW 29, 32 boats fished in Clarence Strait, 20 boats fished in Sumner Strait, and 37 boats fished in District 108.

Harvests and run size estimates in SW 30 (July 20–July 26) were similar to SW 29. The inseason forecast was for a terminal run size of 242,500 Stikine River sockeye salmon resulting in a U.S. AC of 90,000 fish (Table 2.) Both districts were open for an initial three day period. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated near average effort and sockeye salmon harvest in District 106 and below average effort and sockeye salmon harvest in District 8. Due to the low effort in District 108 and available U.S. AC, a two day midweek opening occurred in District 108. An estimated 2,050 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested by U.S. fisheries this week. Effort increased by 30 boats for Districts 106 and 108 during SW 30 with 35 boats in Clarence Strait, 31 boats in Sumner Strait, and 53 boats in District 108.

Week 31 (July 27–August 2) through the end season, sockeye salmon harvests fell sharply and continued to decline each week. SW 31 was the final week of sockeye salmon management in both districts. Both districts were open for an initial three day period beginning July 27. The inseason forecast fell from prior weeks, but was still well above the preseason forecast. The inseason forecast was for a terminal run size of 234,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon (Table 2). Effort in 31 was 23 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 33 boats in Sumner Strait, and 53 boats in District 108. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated below average harvest of sockeye salmon with average effort in District 106 and below average effort and sockeye salmon harvest in District 108. Due to the low effort and low anticipated sockeye salmon harvest in District 108 and available U.S. AC, a two day midweek opening occurred in District 108. The estimated U.S. harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in SW 31 was 600 fish with a cumulative harvest through SW 31 of 21,350 fish. An estimated 800 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 106 and 108 drift gillnet fisheries through the remainder of the season.

During SWs 32 through 35 (August 3–August 30), both Districts 106 and 108 were managed based on pink salmon abundance. That portion of Section 6-D in District 106 along the Etolin Island shoreline was closed to gillnet fishing from SW 32 through SW 35 by regulation. In Districts 106 and 108, four day openings occurred in SWs 32 through 34 and SW 35 was open for three days. Effort was above average during this period time in all weeks but SW 33.

Beginning in SW 36 (August 31–September 6) the management emphasis changed from pink salmon to coho salmon. Prior to the switch to coho salmon management, the District 106 fishery harvested 123,000 coho salmon, approximately 43% of the total District 106 coho salmon harvest. The hatchery contribution estimate is d 63,000 fish in the District 106 fishery prior to SW 36. The Neck Lake/Burnett Inlet enhanced summer coho salmon run comprised the majority of this early coho salmon harvest. During the coho salmon management period, coho salmon harvests were well above average in District 106 with an estimated harvest of 79,400 hatchery fish and 84,400 wild coho salmon. Harvest of wild coho salmon in District 108 was above average with an estimated harvest of 26,400 fish. During the coho salmon management period, both districts had four day openings through SW 40 and then stepped down to three days for the final opening in SW 41. The 2014 gillnet season concluded at noon on Wednesday, October 8, in both districts.

Canadian Fisheries

Harvests from the combined Canadian commercial, Aboriginal gillnet, and sport fisheries in the Stikine River in 2014 included; 1,974 large Chinook (includes 8 release mortalities), 618 nonlarge Chinook (includes 4 release mortalities), 40,985 sockeye, 5,490 coho, 60 chum, and 69 pink salmon. In addition 417 pink and 323 chum salmon were released; all of the 408 steelhead caught were released. A test/terminal area fishery designed to target on Tuya bound fish at a site located in the mainstem Stikine River between the mouth of the Tahltan and the mouth of the Tuya River yielded a harvest of 833 sockeye, 19 large Chinook, and 5 nonlarge Chinook salmon. A total of 1,319 large Chinook and 127 nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested by the commercial fleet under the auspices of an assessment/test fishery.

The harvest of large Chinook salmon was below average and the lowest harvest recorded since the targeted Chinook fishery started in 2005. Harvests of nonlarge Chinook salmon were also well below average. The sockeye salmon harvest was below average. The final estimate of the total contribution of sockeye salmon from the Canada/U.S. fry-stocking programme to the combined Canadian Aboriginal and commercial fisheries was 21,582 fish, 53% of the harvest. The harvest of 5,409 coho salmon was above average.

A sockeye salmon test fishery was conducted for stock assessment purposes in the lower Stikine River from 24 June to 31 August, 2014. The test fishery was located immediately upstream from the Canada/U.S. border. Test fishery catches totaled 23 large Chinook, 18 nonlarge Chinook, 1,787 sockeye, 342 coho, 45 pink, 66 chum salmon, and 90 steelhead trout (all steelhead trout were released). The objectives of the sockeye salmon test fishery were similar to those in previous years: to provide inseason catch, stock ID and effort data for input, if necessary, into the SMM to estimate the inriver run size; and, to determine migratory timing and stock composition of the sockeye salmon run for use in the postseason estimations of the inriver sockeye salmon run.

Due to budgetary constraints no annual coho salmon test fishery was conducted in the lower Stikine River in 2014.

Lower Stikine River Commercial Fishery

Canadian commercial fishers in the lower Stikine River harvested 896 large Chinook (plus 8 release mortalities), 511 nonlarge Chinook plus release mortalities), 30,487 sockeye, 5,409 coho, 69 pink, and 60 chum salmon. A total of 408 steelhead trout were released in 2014; 417 pink and 323 chum salmon were also released. In respect to the large Chinook salmon catch, 169 fish were harvested in a directed Chinook fishery (SW 25) and 727 in a directed sockeye salmon fishery (SWs 26–33). Additional harvests of 1,319 large Chinook salmon were taken in the assessment/test fishery. The catches of sockeye, large Chinook, and nonlarge Chinook salmon were below average, while the harvest of coho salmon was above average. The commercial fleet targeted large Chinook salmon in SW 25 only. This was due to a slight increase in the inseason estimated run size of large Chinook salmon (25,000 fish) leading to SW 25, which exceeded the threshold run size of 24,500 large

Chinook salmon required to provide for a directed commercial fishery. Post SW 25, the fishery was managed based on run size and TAC of returning sockeye salmon.

The fleet targeted Chinook salmon for a total of 0.17 days (4 hrs), which was well below the average of 16 days. Sockeye salmon were targeted for a total of 19 days, below the average of 30 days. The coho salmon fishery was opened for a total of 9 days, below the average of 13 days.

The stock composition of the lower river sockeye salmon harvest was as follows: 7,953 enhanced Tahltan fish, which accounted for 26.1% of the sockeye salmon harvest; 8,725 wild Tahltan fish accounting for 28.6% of the harvest; 6,391 mainstem fish accounting for 21.0% of the harvest; and, 7,418 stocked Tuya fish accounted for 24.3% of the harvest (Table 3)

Weekly Chinook and sockeye salmon guideline harvests, based on SCMM, SMM, MR and other forecasts of the TAC apportioned by average run timing and domestic and international allocation agreements, were developed each week to guide management decisions during the Chinook and sockeye salmon seasons. For purposes of managing the lower river catch after SW 25, 800 large Chinook salmon were allocated to the upper Stikine River commercial and Aboriginal fisheries, The allocation consisted of 100, 20, and 680 large Chinook salmon in the sport, upper commercial and AF, respectively. A total of 8,000 sockeye salmon was allocated to the upper Stikine River commercial and AF. The remaining balance of the Chinook and sockeye salmon TAC was allocated to the lower Stikine River commercial fishery. Particular attention was directed at weekly Chinook salmon guideline harvests and the inriver run and escapement projections of the various sockeye salmon stock groupings. Management through SW 24 was focused primarily on the harvest of large Chinook salmon taken in the assessment test fishery (the fishery was opened as a directed fishery in SW 25). From SW 26 through SW 29, management emphasis switched to the Tahltan and Tuya lake sockeye salmon stock groupings, after which time the sole focus was the management of mainstem sockeye salmon stocks through the end of the sockeye salmon fishery in SW 34. As in 2010–2013, the management of mainstem sockeye salmon was advanced from SW 31 to SW 30 in 2014 in an attempt to avert the downward trending escapement of this stock grouping. The coho salmon management regime commenced on SW 35.

The preseason estimate of 26,100 large Chinook salmon was below the treaty agreed to threshold run size of 28,100 fish that triggers a directed fishery. Targeted commercial fisheries, therefore, could be not prosecuted by Canada or the U.S. In order to generate weekly and postseason run size estimates a Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery was prosecuted (Herein referred to as an assessment fishery). The assessment/test fishery harvest was capped at 1,400 large Chinook salmon as per the PST catch share agreement.

The Canadian guideline harvests in a Chinook salmon assessment fishery were based on an overall allowable catch (TAC) of 1,400 large Chinook salmon. This TAC was apportioned from SW19 through SW 25. The weekly guideline harvests were derived from historical run timing data from the 2005–2009 inriver commercial fisheries and the 2000–

2003, and 2010–2013 inriver test fisheries. In SW 25, the inseason run size estimate of 25,000 large fish resulted in opening a directed Chinook fishery, i.e. inseason estimate exceeded the Treaty prescribed inseason run size of 24,500 large Chinook salmon allowing for a directed Chinook salmon harvests. Moreover, record high CPUE in the assessment fishery appeared to support an improvement in Chinook salmon run strength as generated by a combination of a MR and model estimates. During the early component of the directed sockeye salmon fishery, when incidental Chinook salmon catches occurred, weekly guidelines of the Chinook salmon BLC (defined in the PST) were generated using the same run timing as articulated above.

The Chinook salmon assessment fishery regime commenced at 0800 hrs, 05 May (SW 19). The single directed Chinook fishery for the 2014 fishing season opened at 0800 hrs, 16 June. The sockeye salmon fishery regime (that incidentally harvested Chinook salmon allocated under the base level allocation) commenced at 1200 hrs 22 June (SW 26). Fishers were limited to one net with a maximum length of 135 metres (443 ft.). The maximum mesh size was 203 mm (8 inches) when targeting Chinook or coho salmon, and 140 mm (5.5inches) when targeting sockeye salmon. The fishing zone extended from the Canada/ U.S. boundary to a point near the confluence of the Porcupine and Stikine rivers and the lower 10 km reach of the Iskut River.

(Note: some of the catch figures listed in the following narrative may not match the final catch records shown in the appendix tables. This is due to slight changes in the catches as a result of a postseason check of the catch slips and assessment of Chinook salmon large versus nonlarge size ratios.)

The first Chinook salmon assessment fishery opening was posted for 6 hrs commencing at 0800 hrs 05 May, SW 19. The guideline harvest was 61 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 26,100 and a TAC of 1,400 large Chinook salmon. Fishing conditions were poor due to rising water. The estimated harvest taken after 4 hrs of fishing indicated a harvest of only 6 large Chinook salmon. Based on this catch and a projected catch after 6 hrs of fishing, the fishery was extended 6 hrs and closed at 2000 hrs 05 May for a total fishing time of 12 hrs. The catch per boat day (C/B/D) of 4 large Chinook salmon was below average. The cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site was close to double the average, however anecdotal reports from the District 108 recreational fishery were mixed.

The fishery was posted for 12 hrs in SW 20 with a weekly guideline harvest of 197 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 26,100 large Chinook salmon and a TAC of 1,400. The estimated harvest after 6 hrs fishing was <20 fish which prompted a 14 hour extension. Another hail was collected after 14 hrs of fishing. The cumulative harvest to this point supported an additional 12 hrs of fishing. The final harvest at the close of this 36 hr. opening was 61 large Chinook salmon taken under very poor fishing conditions as a result of the rapidly rising water. The C/B/D of 4 large Chinook salmon was approximately one third of average. The cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site was only 48% of average, while the harvest to date taken by the District 108 recreational fishery was approximately 31% of average.

The fishery was posted for 24 hrs in SW 21 with a weekly guideline harvest of 398 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 26,100 and a TAC of 1,400 large Chinook salmon Estimated catches taken at the onset of this week's fishery prompted an initial 24 hr. extension, followed by a second 24 hr. extension. The final harvest after 72 hours of total fishing time was 217 large Chinook salmon taken during poor fishing conditions. The C/B/D of 11 large Chinook salmon was below the average of 17 large Chinook salmon. The cumulative catch per hour (CPUE) at the Kakwan tagging site was 24% of average, while the harvest to date taken by the District 108 recreational fishery was approximately 81% of average.

(Note: On 20 May DFO was informed of a major rock slide that had occurred near the mouth of the Tahltan River. The Tahltan River accounts for approximately 4-050% of Stikine River Chinook and sockeye salmon production. Officials that assessed the site in respect to fish passage suggested that the slide most probably resulted in establishing a salmon passage barrier at current flows. The effects of this environmental catastrophe was a background factor in formulating weekly management plans.

In SW 22 the fishery was posted for 24 hrs with a weekly guideline harvest of 394 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 26,100 and a TAC of 1,400 large Chinook salmon The estimated catch at 1600 hrs was 90 fish with a projected 24 hr catch of ~300 chinook salmon.. The fishery was, therefore, held at 24 hrs. The final harvest was 291 large Chinook salmon taken under good fishing conditions (river high, but dropping). The C/B/D of 49 large Chinook salmon was well above the average of 14 large Chinook salmon. The cumulative catch per hour (CPUE) at the Kakwan tagging site, however, was only 30% of average, while the harvest to date taken by the District 108 recreational fishery was approximately 77% of average. Both Canada and U.S. decided to forego generating an inseason estimate this week. This decision was based on the uncertainty around an estimate whereby only 20 percent (on average) of the run had transited the Kakwan test/tagging site and only 3 tags were recovered in the assessment fishery to date.

In SW 23 the fishery was posted for 24 hrs with a weekly guideline harvest of 278 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 26,100 and a TAC of 1,400 large Chinook salmon The estimated harvest at 1600 hrs was 300 large Chinook salmon and projected harvest of > 900 fish for 24 hours. An emergency order to reduce fishing time from 24 hrs to 12 hrs was invoked. The final harvest taken in this week's 12 hour fishery was 418 large Chinook salmon taken under very favourable fishing conditions. The river crested at the start of the fishery, but dropped dramatically as the fishery proceeded. The C/B/D of 109 large Chinook salmon was close to four times the average of 26 large Chinook salmon. The cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site was only 38% of average, while the harvest to date taken by the District 108 recreational fishery was approximately 74% of average. Both Canada and the U.S. decided to resume using the preseason run size estimate given the paucity of tags recovered in the fishery (n=4). A small Chinook salmon harvest was reported from the AF located upstream near the town of Telegraph Creek, B.C.

The fishery was posted for 12 hrs in SW 24 with a weekly guideline harvest of 212 large Chinook salmon; based on a preseason run size of 26,100 and a TAC of 1,400 large Chinook salmon The estimated harvest at 1400 hrs was ~100 large Chinook salmon with a projected 12 hr harvest of >300 large Chinook salmon. Consequently the fishery was held at 12 hrs. It was anticipated that this harvest coupled with tag recoveries would result in a run size estimate beyond the 25,400 fish threshold that would trigger a directed fishery. The final harvest was 418 large Chinook salmon taken under good fishing conditions as a result of receding river levels . The C/B/D of 141 large Chinook salmon was a record high for this week and close to three times above the average CPUE of 50 fish. Although the cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site was only 45 percent of average, the CPUE specific to this week was above average. The District 108 recreational fishery picked up slightly and was approximately 89% of average. The cumulative harvest of 206 fish taken in the upper Stikine River AF fishery was close to the average cumulative catch. The first inseason estimate of 25,060 large Chinook salmon was based on averaging the model and MR estimate. This number exceeded the 24,500 fish threshold estimate and, therefore, prompted a decision to open a directed Chinook fishery commencing in SW 25. The decision to open a directed fishery was also supported by record level CPUE observed in the assessment fishery. A total of 15 sockeye salmon was harvested in addition to the Chinook salmon catch. Two sockeye salmon were harvested in the upper Stikine River AF fishery.

Week 25 marked the first directed Chinook fishery for the season prompted by an inseason run size estimate of 25,030 large Chinook salmon generated in the latter part of SW 24. The fishery was posted for an initial 4 hour period with a weekly guideline harvest of 89 large Chinook salmon. The final harvest was 167 large Chinook salmon taken under exceptionally good fishing conditions. The C/B/D of 166 large Chinook salmon was a record high. The cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site, however, was only 49% of average, while the harvest to date taken by the District 108 recreational fishery was 81% of average. The incidental CPUE in the District 108 directed drift gillnet sockeye salmon fishery was 23 large Chinook salmon, which was well above average; however, the harvest was presumed to include a large component of non-Stikine Chinook salmon. The cumulative harvest of 504 taken in the upper Stikine River AF fishery was well above the average cumulative catch; however, the harvest may have been driven by the Tahltan landslide barrier, which caused fish to drop downriver into the AF fishing grounds. This week's run size estimate of 25,030 fish did not change from the previous week. The Little Tahltan Chinook salmon weir was installed this week. As expected, no fish transited the weir, nor were any fish observed below the weir due to the probable effects of the Tahltan landslide. A total of 114 sockeye salmon was harvested in the lower Stikine River commercial fishery. Ninety-nine sockeye salmon were harvested in the upper Stikine River AF fishery.

In SW 26 the fishery management focus switched from Chinook salmon to sockeye salmon. The sockeye salmon management regime was centred on the Tahltan stock group and remained so till SW 29. The guideline harvest for Chinook salmon was based on the BLC of 1,500 large fish (and a small AC), partitioned by historical run timing through the fishery from SW 26 through to SW 30. In order to minimize the incidental harvest of

Chinook salmon, a mesh size restriction of 140 mm (5.5 inches) was implemented. Fishers were permitted one net only and the commercial fishing grounds remained the same as that defined in the Chinook salmon assessment fishery.

The first targeted sockeye salmon fishery for the 2014 season was posted for an initial one day period commencing Sunday noon, SW 26. The sockeye salmon TAC was based on the preseason run size expectation of 152,400 fish and a total TAC of 44,000 including 23,500 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon, 8,000 Tuya Lake sockeye salmon and 12,500 mainstem sockeye salmon. In accordance with Annex IV, Chapter 1, Para 4 the Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon TAC was reduced 27 percent (11,800 fish) to better align Canada's Treaty harvest share agreement, given that Canada exceeded its 50 percent allocation in three years over the past five years. The guideline large Chinook salmon harvest was 690 fish and the sockeye salmon guideline harvest was 1,690 fish, including 1,200 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. A harvest estimate of approximately 400 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon and 70 large Chinook salmon after 8 hrs of fishing prompted a decision to hold to one day of fishing. The fleet fished under poor fishing conditions due to rapidly rising water. The one day fishery yielded a harvest of 226 large Chinook salmon, 115 nonlarge Chinook salmon, and 2,746 sockeye salmon, which was above the sockeye salmon guideline harvest. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 65% Tahltan, 26% Tuya, and 9% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan sockeye salmon C/B/D was 166 fish vs. and the average of 43 fish. U.S. District 108 sockeye salmon catches were reported as average, whereas catches taken in District 106 were above average. The upper Stikine River AF sockeye and Chinook salmon catches were well above average. Zero Chinook salmon transited the Little Tahltan weir; Chinook salmon were building in noticeably large numbers below the Tahltan slide.

The fishery was posted for an initial two day period in SW 27 with a Chinook salmon guideline harvest of 877 large fish and a sockeye salmon guideline harvest of 8,800 fish, including 5,050 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The first inseason run size estimate was generated late in SW 26. Both the SMM and the inriver regression analysis were used. The estimate indicated a run size of 190,800 sockeye salmon, including a Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon estimate of 100,000 fish. The harvest of approximately 2,200 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon and 160 large Chinook salmon after one day of fishing indicated that there was little room to extend another day. The fishery was thus held to two days. The fishing conditions were very good due to dropping water levels. The two day fishery yielded a harvest of 279 large Chinook, 169 nonlarge Chinook, and 10,936 sockeye salmon, including 7,300 Tahltan Lake origin fish. This harvest was well below the Chinook salmon guideline harvest of 877 fish and over the Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon guideline harvest of 5,050 fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 76% Tahltan, 15% Tuya, and 9% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan sockeye salmon C/B/D was 319 fish vs. an average of 113 fish. The preliminary U.S. harvest reported for District 108 this week was average. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest in the AF fishery was 1,100 fish, well above average. The Chinook salmon harvest in the AF continued to be well above average too. As expected, no fish were observed at the Little Tahltan; the Tahltan River salmon salvage operation began this week.

In SW 28 the fishery was posted for an initial three day period with a guideline harvest of 26,000 sockeye salmon including 19,500 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The run size, generated from the SMM and inriver model in SW 27, of approximately 190,000 sockeye salmon, including 100,000 Tahltan Lake origin fish, was upgraded to 269,100 fish, including 171,400 Tahltan Lake origin fish after for SW 28. Catch monitoring during days one and two showed a decrease in C/B/D in day two. It was decided, therefore, to limit the fishery to three days, i.e. anticipated a sharp decline in projected run size later in the run. The three day fishery yielded a harvest of 193 large Chinook, 116 nonlarge Chinook, 4 chum, and 7,960 sockeye salmon, including a harvest of 5,100 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The Chinook salmon harvest was below the guideline harvest. The harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was well below the guideline harvest of 19,500 fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 64% Tahltan, 27% Tuya, and 9% mainstem sockeye salmon. This week's Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon C/B/D of 141 fish was slightly above the average of 130 fish. Week 28 marks the historical peak of the Tahltan Lake bound sockeye salmon run through the fishery. The preliminary U.S. harvest estimates for this week indicated the CPUE was below average. The upper Stikine River AF fishery catches were four times the average; it was expected that approximately 40% of the harvest consisted of Tuya Lake origin fish. One person was active in the upper Stikine River commercial fishery this week and reported a harvest of 283 sockeye salmon. The Chinook salmon catches in upper AF fishery continued to be well above the seasonal average. The Little Tahltan weir crew had yet to register any large Chinook salmon transiting the weir. The salvage crew moved several hundred Chinook and sockeye salmon over the landslide this week; there was evidence that some fish succeeded in negotiating the landslide late in the week.

In SW 29 the fishery was posted for an initial two day opening with a guideline harvest of 18,100 Tahltan sockeye salmon. This week's run size estimate dropped to 241,500 (based on averaging commercial CPUE model and the SMM). The Tahltan Lake component was estimated at 148,100 fish. The two day fishery yielded a harvest of 45 large Chinook, 32 nonlarge Chinook, 15 chum, and 2,978 sockeye salmon. The Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon harvest of 1,600 fish was well below the guideline harvest. Fishing time was not extended in order to maximize the number of Tahltan Lake origin sockeye salmon entering the Tahltan River and thus transiting the landslide (note: observed that fish succeeded in negotiating the landslide late in SW 28). The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 54% Tahltan, 19% Tuya, and 27% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan sockeye salmon C/B/D was 67 fish vs. the average of 93 fish. Week 29 marked the end of the Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon management regime. The balance of the sockeye salmon fishery decisions for the lower commercial fishery switched to mainstem sockeye salmon abundance and TAC considerations. The upper Stikine River AF fishery catches continued to climb to near record harvest levels. The Tahltan sockeye salmon weir crew arrived and installed the weir structure this week; the crew was assisting with the salvage operations up to this juncture. The first Chinook salmon arrived at the Little Tahltan weir this week. On average ~1,100 large Chinook salmon have passed by this date. The obvious effects of the Tahltan landslide and substandard return were apparent.

In SW 30 the fishery management focus switched from Tahltan Lake to the mainstem sockeye salmon stock grouping. The fishery was posted for an initial two day opening with a guideline harvest of 2,300 mainstem sockeye salmon. The total run size estimate dropped this week indicating a return of approximately 231,900 sockeye salmon based on the average of the SMM (commercial CPUE) and an inriver run size regression using commercial CPUE. The estimated run size of mainstem sockeye salmon was average with a prediction of 52,400 fish. The day one harvest of 1,100 sockeye salmon, including a harvest of approximately 1,000 mainstem sockeye salmon did not warrant a fishery extension. The two day fishery yielded a harvest of 18 large Chinook, 11 nonlarge Chinook, 8 coho, 17 chum, 52 pink, and 2,934 sockeye salmon, including a mainstem sockeye salmon harvest of 2,022 fish. The mainstem harvest was below the weekly guideline harvest of 2,900 sockeye salmon. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 21% Tahltan, 10% Tuya, and 69% mainstem sockeye salmon. The mainstem sockeye salmon C/B/D was 85 fish vs. an average of 58 fish, taken under very favourable fishing conditions. The upper Stikine River AF sockeye salmon catches were strong and well above average; the Chinook salmon catches in this fishery were also strong. This week's Tahltan Lake weir count of 26,000 sockeye salmon was close to record. It appeared that at the current Tahltan River flow regimes, the landslide did not serve as a major barrier to sockeye salmon migration. The Little Tahltan cumulative weir count of 63 fish continued to lag well behind the seasonal average of approximately 2,500 large Chinook salmon. The Tahltan salvage operation terminated this week on Saturday, 26 July.

In SW 31 the fishery was posted for an initial two day opening with a guideline harvest of 2,100 mainstem sockeye salmon. The run size projection dropped to 231,100 sockeye salmon based on an average of the inriver commercial CPUE regression and the SMM. The mainstem projection of 52,200 fish was close the preseason expectation. The day one harvest of 640 and C/B/D of only 26 c/b/d mainstem sockeye salmon resulted in a decision to hold the fishery to two days. The two day fishery yielded a harvest of 6 large Chinook, 2 nonlarge Chinook, 8 coho, 129 chum, and 999 sockeye salmon (including 700 mainstem fish; well below the guideline harvest of 2,100 fish). The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 27% Tahltan, 5% Tuya, and 68% mainstem sockeye salmon. The mainstem sockeye salmon C/B/D of 26 c/b/d was well below the average 71 c/b/d. The upper Stikine River AF sockeye salmon effort dropped substantially. The Tahltan weir cumulative count was 35,000 compared to an average of 21,000 fish. The cumulative count of large Chinook salmon at the Little Tahltan weir remained low at only 164 fish compared to an average of 3,200 large Chinook salmon.

In SW 32 the fishery was posted for an initial two day opening with a guideline harvest of 3,700 mainstem sockeye salmon. The TAC was based on a run size projection of 53,500 mainstem sockeye salmon generated from averaging the SMM and inriver regression model. The day one harvest of 531 mainstem sockeye salmon and the drop in effort (three licenses left the fishery) prompted a one day extension. The three day fishery for this week yielded a harvest of 5 large Chinook, no nonlarge Chinook, 129 coho, no chum or pink, and 1,438 sockeye salmon, including a mainstem sockeye salmon harvest of 1,173 fish, which was below the guideline harvest by 3,700 fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 13% Tahltan, 5% Tuya, and 82% mainstem sockeye salmon.

Only nine licenses fished this week. The mainstem sockeye salmon C/B/D was 43 fish vs. the average of 59 fish. The Tahltan cumulative weir count to date of 38,362 fish was well above the seasonal average. Effort in the upper Stikine River AF fishery was weakwith only one or two nets fishing during the course of the week.

In SW 33 the fishery was posted for an initial two day opening with a guideline harvest of 3,100 mainstem sockeye salmon. The TAC was based on a run size projection of 51,700 mainstem sockeye salmon generated from inriver regression models and the SMM . The effort dropped significantly to only four licences. The two day fishery yielded a harvest of 24 coho and 67 sockeye salmon, including a mainstem sockeye salmon harvest of 58 fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 13% Tahltan, 0% Tuya, and 87% mainstem sockeye salmon. The mainstem sockeye salmon C/B/D was 43 fish vs. the average of 59 fish. Fishing conditions were very poor with river flows approaching record high levels. Effort in the upper Stikine River AF continued to drop this week. The Tahltan weir count to date was 39,312 fish. The Little Tahltan weir projected ended on 09 August. The final count was 169 large fish and 39 nonlarge Chinook salmon. The record low count was well below the escapement goal of 3,300 large Chinook; indeed, it was below the lower end of the escapement goal range of 2,700 to 5,300 large Chinook salmon.

In SW 34 the fishery was posted for an initial two day opening. The run projection, based on averaging the SMM and the inriver CPUE model, dropped to 45,400 mainstem sockeye salmon, with a weekly harvest guideline of 382 fish. The two day fishery yielded a harvest of 248 coho and 146. 137 of which were mainstem sockeye salmon. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 6% Tahltan, no Tuya, and 94% mainstem sockeye salmon. The mainstem sockeye salmon C/B/D was 9 fish, while the average was 14 fish. No fishing was conducted in the upper Stikine River AF this weekIt was presumed that the fishery finished for the season. The Tahltan Lake weir count as of this week was 40,104 fish, well above the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 sockeye salmon.

In SW 35 the fishery was opened for an initial three day period with the management objective focused on coho salmon. A total of 11 licensed fishers were active (i.e. 7 commercial fishers returned to harvest coho salmon). The guideline harvest on coho salmon was 5,000 fish for the season including a 2,500 guideline harvest for this week. The CPUE in both the commercial and test fisheries leading up to this opening indicated a relatively strong return of coho salmon. After two days of fishing and a harvest of 1,000 coho salmon the fishery was extended two days. The five day fishery yielded a harvest of 2,278 coho, 13 chum, and 200 sockeye salmon, 96% if which were mainstem sockeye salmon . The fishing conditions were very good; the coho salmon CPUE was above average.

In SW 36 the fishery was opened for an initial three day period with a guideline harvest of 2,722 fish (5000 minus 2,278). A total of 11 licensed fishers were active in this week's fishery. After two days of fishing and a harvest of 1,400 coho salmon that indicated there was room to consider more fishing time, the fishery was extended one day. The four day fishery yielded a harvest of 2,714 coho, 6 chum, and 68 (96% mainstem) sockeye salmon, 96% of which were mainstem sockeye salmon. The fishing conditions remained good; the coho salmon C/B/D was above average. The final day of the 2014 fishing season was 4 September. The final coho salmon harvest was 5,409 fish; 417 fish were taken in the course of the sockeye salmon fishery and, therefore, not counted toward the 5,000 fish allocation as prescribed by the PST.

Upper Stikine River Commercial Fishery

A small commercial fishery has existed near Telegraph Creek on the upper Stikine River since 1975. A total of 548 sockeye salmon was caught in 2014, which was below the average. There were no Chinook salmon harvested in 2014. The fishing effort of 4 boat days fished was well below average. The principal commercial fisherman was engaged in the Tahltan salvage operation for most of July. Generally, fishery openings were based on the lower Stikine River commercial fishery openings, lagged one week. The first opening, however, was concurrent with the lower Stikine River commercial fishery opening.

Aboriginal Fishery

The upper Stikine River AF fishery, which is located near Telegraph Creek, B.C., harvested 1,020 large Chinook, 103 nonlarge Chinook and 9,951 sockeye salmon in 2014. The harvest of all species was well above average. The harvest of sockeye salmon was a record catch, assumed to be driven by the above average run size, good fishing conditions, increased effort, and most probably by the effects of the Tahltan landslide (harvest of early drop out of sockeye and Chinook salmon from the Tahltan River blockage during high flow regimes).

Recreational Fishery

The Stikine River salmon recreational fishery targets primarily Chinook salmon and its principal fishing location is located at the mouth of the Tahltan River. Minor sport fishing activities occur in upper reaches of the Tahltan River and in some tributaries of the Iskut River, including Verrett and Craig rivers. In 2014 the harvest estimate was 50 large Chinook salmon. All of the fish were taken in the Telegraph Creek area. Access to the fishing sites near Tahltan was restricted by the Tahltan First Nation Chief and Council in order to limit recreational harvest on Little Tahltan bound Chinook salmon. The overall harvest most probably exceeded 50 fish; however, many fish were donated to the Tahltan salvage crew for transport over the landslide barrier.

Escapement

Sockeye Salmon

A total of 40,145 sockeye salmon was counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2014, 30% above average of 30,990 fish and well above the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish. An estimated 17,400 fish (48% of spawners) originated from the fry-stocking program, which was above the 41% contribution observed in smolts leaving the lake in 2011, the principal smolt year contributing to the 2014 return. A total of 2,881 sockeye salmon was collected for broodstock and 400 fish were collected for stock identification purposes, resulting in a spawning escapement of 36,864 sockeye salmon in Tahltan Lake. It was estimated that the Tahltan landslide resulted in approximately 9% mortality to the Tahltan Lake bound sockeye salmon return; however it was also estimated that the Stikine River AF fishery harvested about 476 Tahltan Lake bound fish, slightly reducing the overall mortality.

The final inseason SMM model estimate (SW 31) of 121,240 inriver Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon, minus the inriver harvest of 26,430 fish, resulted in a projected escapement 101,064 Tahltan fish, well above the postseason estimate of 40,125 fish. The final inseason estimates using "other" management tools including the regression model that generates inriver Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon run size and Tahltan escapement from Tahltan sockeye salmon CPUE (commercial CPUE) in concert with the SMM, generated an escapement of 114,570 sockeye salmon: well above the postseason estimate.

The spawning escapements for the mainstem and Tuya stock groups are calculated using stock identification, test fishery and inriver commercial harvest data. Based on this run reconstruction approach, the mainstem sockeye salmon escapement estimate was 21,179, below the target escapement of 30,000 fish, but within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya escapement estimate was 20,970 sockeye salmon, which was well above average. No inriver sampling of Tuya River sockeye salmon occurred in 2014. Aerial survey counts of mainstem sockeye salmon were slightly above average.

The sixth year of a test fishery designed to harvest Tuya River sockeye salmon at a site on the mainstem Stikine River located between the mouths of the Tahltan and Tuya rivers was conducted from 27 to 31 July, 2014. (Unlike past years, the 2013 and 2014 project was commissioned and overseen by the Tahltan First Nations.) The total harvest from the test fishery was 833 sockeye, 19 large Chinook, and 5 nonlarge Chinook salmon. The estimated harvests by stock groupings based on stock identification thermal mark analysis results were 424 (48%) Tuya Lake origin, 433 (49%) Tahltan Lake origin, and 26 (3%) mainstem origin sockeye salmon. The harvest rate on Tuya sockeye salmon was estimate at approximately 2% (424/21,394). To date it appears that this fishery succeeds in targeting primarily Tuya River bound sockeye salmon (long term proportion of Tuya is 70%). Moreover, the limited incidental harvest of Chinook salmon is minor, which suggests this fishery may be advantageous to pursue in maximizing catches of Tuya bound sockeye salmon that escaped approach water fisheries. It should be noted that the fishing conditions are very challenging due to high river velocities. It is highly recommended that fishing at this fishery be limited to persons with extensive experience in both net fishing and river navigation.

Chinook Salmon

The 2014 Chinook salmon escapement enumerated at the Little Tahltan River weir was 169 large fish and 39 nonlarge Chinook salmon. The escapement of large Chinook salmon in the Little Tahltan River was well below the average of 3,751 fish and below the Canadian escapement goal for this stock of 3,300 large Chinook salmon. The weir count was also well below the lower end of the Canadian escapement goal range of 2,700 to 5,300 large fish. This is the eighth consecutive year that the lower end of the Canadian escapement goal was not reached. This year's return, however, was affected by the Tahltan River landslide. Canadian estimates indicate that approximately 70% of Little Tahltan River Chinook failed to reach their spawning grounds located upstream of the Tahltan River landslide.

A MR study was conducted again in 2014 concurrent with the SCMM to assess the inriver Chinook salmon abundance. Inseason MR estimates were calculated weekly from SW 24 to SW 29. The final postseason Stikine River spawning escapement, based on tag recoveries from the commercial fishery, spawning ground recoveries, and recoveries observed during the Tahltan River landslide project was 24,366 large Chinook salmon, 7% above the average escapement of 22,715, and within the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 large Chinook salmon. Canadian estimates indicate that approximately 9,000 Tahltan River Chinook salmon failed to enter their natal spawning sites located above the Tahltan River landslide. The total effective escapement, which accounts for the 9,314 large Chinook salmon that failed to pass the Tahltan landslide, equates to 15,225 fish. This escapement was close to the escapement goal of 17,400 large Chinook salmon. (The escapement counted past the Little Tahltan River weir represented less than 1% of the total Stikine River escapement. The percentage is below the average weir count contribution of approximately 14%. Past management actions to change the downward trend, including late commercial openings, reducing the TAC by 30% until an inseason estimate is generated (usually 3–4 weeks into the fishery), and reducing the gillnet mesh size during the sockeye salmon fishery to limit the incidental harvest of Chinook salmon has not resulted in significant improvements to Chinook salmon spawning abundance in the Little Tahltan River.

Stikine River Chinook salmon run timing to the Lower Stikine River commercial fishing grounds was normal. Passage above Little Tahltan River weir was later than average, presumably due to the Tahltan River landslide. Verrett Creek escapements counts could not be estimated due to high turbid water. The carcass pitch crew stationed at the creek from 05–09 August sampled a below average number of Chinook salmon; the crew characterized the run as "low in numbers". An average run of Shakes Creek Chinook salmon was reported by residents living at the creek mouth.

Coho Salmon

The annual coho salmon aerial survey was conducted on 05 November under fair to good viewing conditions. The total count of coho salmon observed at six index sites was 1,195 fish; 56% below average. Given the above average harvests observed in the U.S. gillnet fishery, the lower Stikine River commercial fishery, and the incidental coho salmon harvest taken in the lower Stikine River sockeye salmon test fishery, it was expected that the survey counts would have followed suit and be above average. Reasons for the relative weak showing of spawners at the coho salmon spawning index sites cannot be explained.

A coho salmon drift gillnet test fishery was not conducted in 2014 due to budgetary constraints.

Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction

The final postseason estimate of the terminal Stikine River sockeye salmon run size was 153,323 fish. Of this number, approximately 78,206 were of Tahltan Lake origin (wild & enhanced), 37,945 were of Tuya origin (fry from Tahltan broodstock stocked into Tuya Lake), and 37,172 were mainstem (Table 3). These estimates are based on postseason data, including otolith recovery and GSI analysis in the U.S. Districts 106 and 108 harvests. For inriver estimates they are based on inseason and postseason otolith analysis: egg diameter stock-composition estimates for inriver harvest from the Canadian commercial, Aboriginal, ESSR, and test fishery harvests, and escapement data. The 2014 total run was below average, but slightly above the preseason forecast of 152,400 fish.

TAKU RIVER

Taku River salmon are harvested in the U.S. gillnet fishery in Alaskan District 111, in the northern Southeast Alaska seine and troll fisheries, in the Juneau area sport fishery, and in the inriver personal use fishery. Canadian fisheries for Taku River salmon include a commercial gillnet fishery located in the river near the Canada/U.S. border, an AF, and a sport fishery (Figure 2).

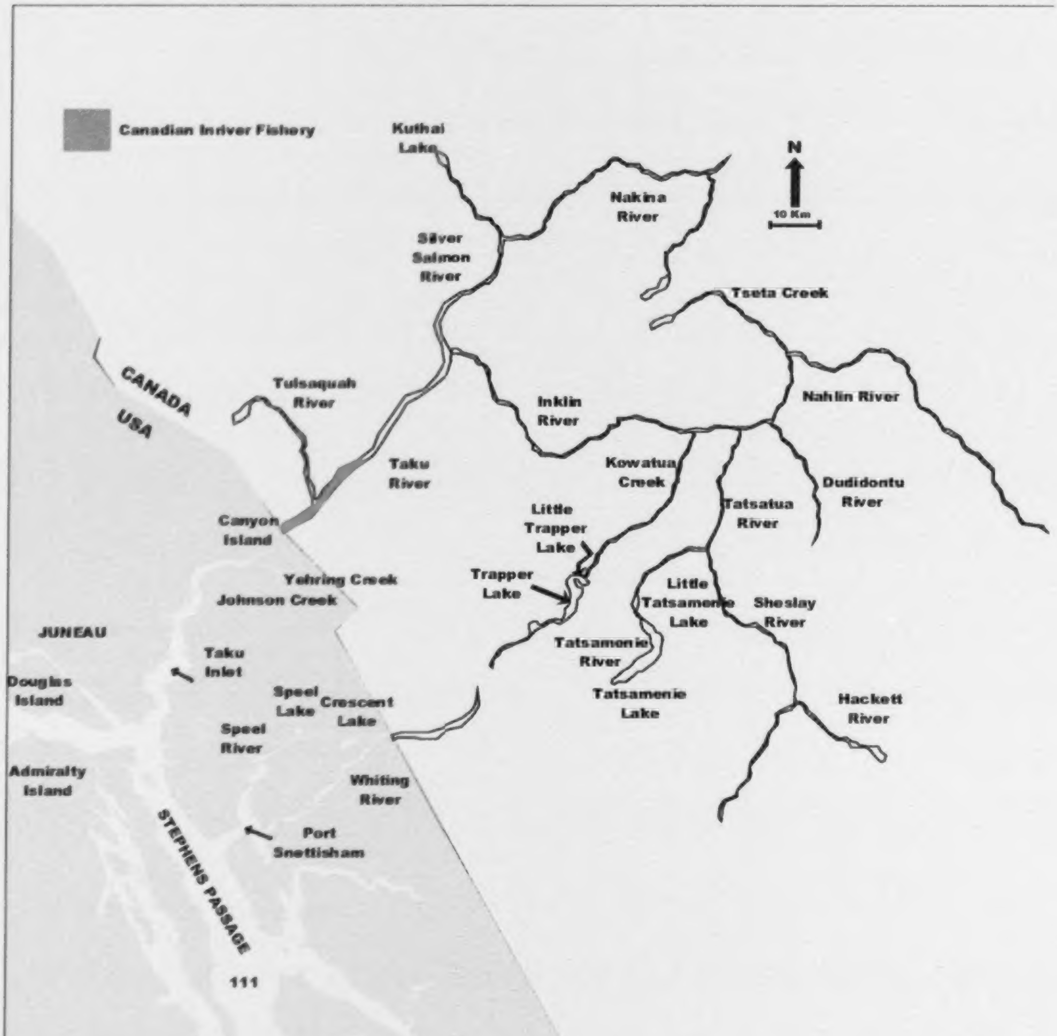
Canadian Inriver Fishery
Kuthai Lake
N
10 Km
Nakina River
Silver Salmon River
Tseta Creek
CANADA
USA
Tulsequah River
Inklin River
Nahlin River
Taku River
Kowatua Creek
Dudidontu River
Little Trapper Lake
Tatsatua River
Canyon Island
Trapper Lake
Yehring Creek
Johnson Creek
Little Tatsamenie Lake
Sheslay River
JUNEAU
Tatsamenie River
Taku Inlet
Douglas Island
Speel Lake
Crescent Lake
Tatsamenie Lake
Hackett River
Speel River
Admiralty Island
Whiting River
Port Snettisham
STEPHENS PASSAGE
111

Figure 2. The Taku River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Harvest Regulations

Fishing arrangements in place as a result of Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST can be found at: http://www.psc.org/pubs/treaty.pdf. For salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the Taku River watershed, these arrangements include the continuation of directed fisheries for Taku River Chinook salmon stocks, first implemented in 2005; continuation of coho salmon harvest shares; and, a sockeye salmon harvest sharing arrangement based on the production of enhanced fish.

U.S. Fisheries

The traditional District 111 commercial drift gillnet salmon fishery was open for a total of 65 days from June 15 through October 10, 2014. The harvest totaled 1,465 Chinook, 109,723 sockeye, 53,899 coho, 29,182 pink, and 291,355 chum salmon. Harvest of coho salmon was above average, while harvests of all other salmon species were below average.

Hatchery stocks contributed substantially to the total harvest of both sockeye and chum salmon and more minimally to the harvest of other species. The 2014 season was the fifteenth year of adult sockeye salmon returning to the Snettisham Hatchery inside Port Snettisham. These fish contributed to the traditional harvests in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, and made up nearly the entire common property harvest in the Speel Arm SHA inside Port Snettisham which was initially opened to fishing during SW 35 to target Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon.

A bilateral review of the escapement goal for Taku River large Chinook salmon completed in early 2009 resulted in a revised escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 fish. The adjusted 2014 preseason terminal run forecast of 26,800 Taku River large Chinook salmon provided no AC for either country. A modified inriver Chinook salmon assessment fishery was proposed this season with the goal of reducing the number of fish killed sampling for tags. Increased tagging in the U.S. portion of the river using drifted tangle nets, in combination with the Canyon Island fish wheels, was expected to reduce the amount of Chinook salmon needed to be sampled in the assessment/test fishery to produce a reliable estimate. Due to a low final inseason Chinook salmon estimate, the first District 111 gillnet sockeye salmon opening (SW 25) had conservation measures implemented including a 6 inch maximum mesh size restriction, fishing time reduced to two days, and an area restriction closing the mouth of the Taku River. In SW 26, Chinook salmon conservation measures were limited to the area restriction used the previous week to protect fish milling off the river mouth. The 2014 District 111 drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest in SWs 25 through 28 was 1,144 fish of which 67% were large fish. Postseason GSI analysis indicates Alaskan hatchery Chinook salmon contributed at least 257 large fish, or 34% of the drift gillnet harvest during the accounting period. The Juneau area sport harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon was estimated at 714 fish during the accounting period based on GSI analysis. The final MR estimate of Taku River spawning escapement is 23,532 large Chinook salmon.

The traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest was 109,732 fish and was below average. Weekly sockeye salmon CPUE was generally near or above average in 2014 through SW 36 with the opening of the entrance to Port Snettisham in SW 33 resulting in above average harvest and CPUE of predominantly Snettisham Hatchery fish in the latter part of the sockeye salmon management period and into the coho salmon management period. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon stocks began to contribute to the traditional fishery in SW 26 and added substantially to harvests in SWs 28–34. Of the total traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest, 53% occurred in Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham; above the average of 44%. The contributions of wild Taku River, enhanced Taku River, enhanced Port Snettisham, and other sockeye salmon stocks were estimated inseason from analysis of otoliths and postseason from GSI analysis. The final estimated stock composition of the harvest of sockeye salmon in the traditional fishery was 30,675 (36%) wild Taku River, 859 (1%) enhanced Tatsamenie and 37,876 (45%) Snettisham Hatchery fish.

Table 4. Taku River sockeye salmon run reconstruction, 2014. Estimates do not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border.

U.S. harvest estimate differs from Joint Interception Committee estimate because no estimates are made for harvest other than the listed fisheries.

	Taku			Non-Taku Enhanced	
	Total	Wild	Enhanced	US	Stikine
Escapement	92,463	91,570	893		
Canadian Harvest					
Commercial	17,568	17,106	462	11	66
Aboriginal Fishery	219	212	7		
Total	17,787	17,318	468		
Test Fishery harvest	8	8	0		
Above Border Run	110,258	108,896	1,362		
U.S. Harvest a					
District 11 Gillnet	31,534	30,675	859	37,876	250
D11 Amlaga Seine	561	536	26		
Personal Use	1,133	1,098	35		
Total	33,229	32,309	919		
Test Fishery harvest	0				
Terminal Run	143,487	141,206	2,281		

		Total	Wild
	Terminal Run	143,487	141,206
	Escapement Goal	75,000	75,000
	TAC	68,487	66,206
Canada			
	Harvest Share	20%	20%
	Base Allowable	13,697	13,241
	Surplus Allowable	0	0
	Canada AC	13,697	13,241
	Actual harvest	17,787	17,318
U.S.			
	Harvest Share	80%	80%
	US AC	54,789	52,965
	Actual harvest	33,229	32,309

Opportunity to harvest Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon inside Port Snettisham began in SW 33 as one-third of the minimum escapement goal range had passed through the weir located at the outlet of Speel Lake and there was an obvious abundance of fish in the head of Speel Arm. In SWs 33 and 34, the entrance to Port Snettisham was opened concurrently with the rest of the district, and in SW 35 the Speel Arm SHA was opened as the minimum of the 4,000 to 13,000 fish escapement goal range for Speel Lake was reached. The Speel Arm SHA opened concurrently with the traditional fishery in SWs 35 through 38.

The traditional District 111 chum salmon harvest of 291,355 fish was just over half the average of 533,757 fish. The summer chum salmon harvest of 288,300 fish was 99% of the season's total chum salmon harvest. The summer chum salmon run is considered to last through mid-August (SW 33) and was comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild fish contributing to the harvest. Chum salmon returns to DIPAC release sites in Gastineau Channel and Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest but quantitative contribution estimates were not available. Approximately 63% of the total traditional District 111 chum salmon harvest occurred in Taku Inlet and 36% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of 3,000 fall chum salmon, from SW 34 and later, was 64% of the 4,700 fish average fall chum salmon harvest. Most of these chum salmon are assumed to be wild fish of Taku and Whiting rivers origin.

The District 111 pink salmon harvest of 29,182 fish was 19% of average.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 111 include runs to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams as well as Alaskan hatcheries. The traditional District 111 coho salmon harvest of 53,899 fish was 140% of the average of 38,625 fish. CWT analyses indicate Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 4,000 fish or 7% of the traditional District 111 harvest.

Management of the District 111 drift gillnet fishery is based on wild sockeye salmon abundance in SWs 25–33 and on coho salmon abundance in SWs 34–42. The 2014 fishery began in SW 25. Management actions were limited to imposing restrictions in time, area, and gear. Because there is no bilaterally agreed forecast for Taku River sockeye salmon, early season management of the District 111 fishery is based on fishery CPUE and Canyon Island fish wheel catches. As the fishing season progresses sufficient data is acquired to estimate the inriver run size from the inriver MR program using the Canyon Island fish wheels and the inriver fishery, and to use that estimate in conjunction with migratory timing and historical fishery harvest data to forecast the entire Taku River sockeye salmon run. In the first week of sockeye salmon management starting June 15, Section 11-B was open for 2 days with the north line restricted to the latitude of Jaw Point and a 6 inch maximum mesh size was imposed to conserve Chinook salmon. Thirty-four boats harvested 477 Chinook salmon. Based on inseason CWT data 294 were Taku River large fish. The sockeye salmon harvest was 94%, and the CPUE was 106% of average.

In SW 26, Section 11-B was opened for three days due to a large inseason sockeye salmon estimate (SW 25 above border projection was 134,550 fish), above average harvest rates, and a below average fleet size. Thirty-six boats harvested 286 Chinook salmon of which 138 were estimated to be Taku River large fish using inseason CWT data. The sockeye salmon harvest was 61% and the sockeye salmon CPUE was 90% of average. The inseason terminal run projection generated in SW 26 was 168,600 Taku River sockeye salmon.

Fishing time for SW 27 was set for an average three days in Section 11-B. It was extended one extra day, for a total of four days of fishing, due to a below average number of boats fishing that were primarily targeting summer chum salmon using larger mesh nets; above average sockeye salmon harvest rates from daily surveys; and a large above border sockeye salmon run projection. Effort increased to 61 boats which harvested 212 Chinook salmon, 137 of which were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT data. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were respectively 95% and 90% of average. The first significant contributions of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon were seen this week making up 12% of the Stephens Passage harvest and 7% of the Taku Inlet sockeye salmon harvest according to otolith analysis. The weekly estimate of sockeye salmon run size projected a terminal run of 173,500 sockeye salmon.

Table 5. U.S. inseason forecasts of terminal run size, total allowable catch, inriver run size, and the U.S. harvest of wild Taku River sockeye salmon for 2014.

Week	Inriver Run	Terminal Run	Total TAC	U.S. TAC	Projected U.S. harvest
25	11,706	189,077	114,077	87,839	53,025
26	15,997	169,180	94,180	72,519	52,594
27	23,807	173,125	98,125	75,556	56,622
28	38,213	176,006	101,006	79,795	59,630
29	42,703	144,435	69,435	54,854	42,717
30	59,714	152,206	77,206	61,765	41,214
31	84,787	156,475	81,475	65,180	35,260
32	95,819	146,131	71,131	56,194	32,481
33	96,662	142,022	67,022	53,618	36,332
34	97,176	135,580	60,580	48,464	33,490
35	104,895	141,962	66,962	53,570	34,394

[a] Terminal run does not include any marine harvest of Taku River salmon that might occur outside of District 111.

Fishing time for SW 28 was set for three days in Section 11-B and was again extended for one extra day for a total of four days of fishing. A strong projection, sizable remaining U.S. sockeye salmon AC, and a small fleet targeting sockeye salmon warranted an extra day of fishing. A 6 inch minimum mesh size restriction was imposed south of Circle Point to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks transiting the area while allowing opportunity to harvest enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to the area. Effort was the highest of the season with 107 boats harvesting 169 Chinook salmon, 119 of which were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT data. The total District 111 gillnet harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon for the Chinook salmon accounting period, SWs 18–28, was 688 fish based on inseason CWT data, and is 488 fish based on postseason GSI analysis. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 133% and 88% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis revealed that 19% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 57% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. The weekly estimate of sockeye salmon terminal run size was projected at 178,200 sockeye salmon.

Fishing time for SW 29 was set for three days in Section 11-B. Extra fishing time was not considered because of a 20,000 fish reduction in the weekly inriver sockeye salmon run projection, and the possibility of fish being pushed downstream into the marine fishery due to a large Tulsequah River flood event. The 6 inch minimum mesh size restriction remained in place south of Circle Point. Effort decreased to nearly half the average with 60 boats making landings. The sockeye salmon harvest was 63% of average while sockeye salmon CPUE was 95% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 30% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 37% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin contributed 1% and 3% to the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The Stephens Passage enhanced Tatsamenie sockeye salmon contribution this week was the largest of the season. The weekly sockeye salmon estimate projected a terminal run of 157,100 sockeye salmon.

Fishing time for SW 30 was set for three days in Section 11-B. The 6 inch minimum mesh size restriction remained in place south of Circle Point. Effort increased to 85 boats but remained below average. Sockeye salmon harvest was 92% of average while sockeye salmon CPUE was 115% of average. The beginning of wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon escapements into Speel and Crescent lakes was observed by weir counts and aerial surveys this week. Otolith analysis revealed that 37% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet and 65% of the harvest in Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed 2.5% and 1% to Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvests, respectively. The weekly sockeye salmon estimate projected a terminal run of 147,600 fish.

Fishing time for SW 31 was set for three days in Section 11-B. It was extended for one extra day, for a total of four days of fishing, due to the Taku sockeye salmon inriver estimate indicating current escapement past all fisheries was above the lower bound of the goal range, a small fleet particularly in Taku Inlet, and Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon making up approximately 70% of the total sockeye salmon harvest throughout District 111. The 6 inch minimum mesh size restriction remained in place south of Circle Point. Effort declined to 74 boats, and sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 56% and 63% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis indicated that 71% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, and TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed less than 1% of the Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvest. The weekly sockeye salmon estimate projected an increase in the terminal run to 158,800 fish.

Fishing time for SW 32 was set for three days in Section 11-B. It was extended one day, for a total of four days of fishing, due to a small fleet especially in Taku Inlet, Taku sockeye salmon escapement was projected to be above the upper end of the goal range, and a U.S. Taku River sockeye salmon AC was well above the harvest to date. Effort declined again to 64 boats and the shift to the lower portion of Section 11-B to target returning Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon was substantial with the percentage of the fleet fishing in Taku Inlet falling from 55% to 36% to 17% on days one, two, and three, respectively. The 6 inch mesh restriction south of Circle Point was rescinded this week as wild sockeye salmon abundance in Speel and Crescent lakes had been steadily increasing and historical run timings suggested the bulk of these runs were through the open area. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE for the week were 76% and 95% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis indicated that 66% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 78% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin fish accounted for 1.5% of the Taku Inlet harvest and less than 1% of the Stephens Passage harvest. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 129% and 148% of their averages, respectively. The weekly sockeye salmon terminal run projection decreased from the previous week to 148,800 fish.

Fishing time for SW 33 was set for three days in Section 11-B, with the opening delayed until Monday to accommodate the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. The entrance to Port Snettisham was opened to allow increased opportunity to target Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon, and 90 boats made landings. The largest amount of effort observed on daily surveys fishing in Taku Inlet this week was sixteen boats. With less than half of the minimum escapement goal of wild sockeye salmon through the Speel Lake weir and high water delaying fish passage, it soon became obvious that an SHA opening was not likely and effort decreased in the latter portion of the opening. The sockeye salmon harvest was 104% of average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 120% of average. Otolith analysis indicated 90% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Stephens Passage/Port Snettisham was of Snettisham Hatchery origin. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 94% and 81% of their respective averages. The weekly sockeye salmon terminal run projection fell slightly to 145,300 fish.

The fall drift gillnet season in District 111 lasted eight weeks, beginning on August 17 in SW 34, and lasting until October 10 in SW 41. During this time, management focus switches from sockeye to coho salmon abundance. Fishing time in Section 11-B during SW 34 was set at three days with an above average fleet size and mixed Taku River coho salmon inriver indicators. Most of the fleet was targeting enhanced Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon in the southern portion of Section 11-B. Effort declined to 54 boats, 111% of the average for the week with less than 25% of boats fishing in and around Taku Inlet. Even with minimal targeting of coho salmon, harvest and CPUE for the week was 143% and 134% of their respective averages. The sockeye salmon harvest was 205% of average while sockeye salmon CPUE was 256% of average. Otolith analysis indicated 96% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet was of Snettisham Hatchery origin. This was the last week of sockeye salmon otolith sampling for the season. The weekly sockeye salmon estimate projected a terminal run of 138,800 fish. The initial estimate of coho salmon abundance produced this week projected an inriver run of 110,800 fish.

Section 11-B was opened for three days in SW 35 with Speel Arm SHA opening for two days. The Speel Arm SHA was extended for one more day to match the traditional area opening of three days. An above average fleet of 68 boats made landings this week with most effort starting in the Speel Arm SHA and then dispersing to the rest of the district after the first day. The first bilateral inseason Taku River coho salmon estimate projected an inriver run of 154,400 fish and was substantiated by above average harvest rates in the Canyon Island fish wheels and the Canada commercial fishery. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE in the traditional area of District 111 were 86% and 79% of their respective averages. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE in the traditional fishery were 189% and 176% of their respective averages.

Fishing time in SW 36 was set for four days in Section 11-B with continued high Taku River coho salmon abundance projected. The Speel Arm SHA was opened for the same duration as the traditional fishery and received minimal effort. This week was the first opening of the season where effort predominantly targeted coho salmon and the 44 boats fishing matched the average. The coho salmon harvest was 127% of average while CPUE was 107% of average. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection fell slightly to 147,100 fish. The inriver estimate for this week, the midpoint in historical run timing, was estimated to be approximately 75,000 fish, equal to the U.S. above border coho salmon management objective for the season.

Fishing time in SW 37 was set for five days in Section 11-B based on above average Canyon Island fish wheel coho salmon catches, District 111 gillnet coho salmon harvest rates, troll coho salmon harvest salmon rates in Northern SEAK, and coho salmon weir counts at Speel Lake. The Speel Arm SHA was open concurrently with Section 11-B attracting minimal effort. Effort increased in the traditional fishery to 53 boats with the coho salmon harvest 286% of average while coho salmon CPUE was 140% of average. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection fell slightly again to 143,900 fish.

Fishing time in Section 11-B was again set for five days in SW 38. Effort fell to 39 boats, 148% of average. The Speel Arm SHA was opened for the last time this season and had no effort. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 168% and 99% of their respective averages. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection fell to 140,700 fish with 103,800 fish estimated to be currently above border.

For the remaining three weeks of the season, Section 11-B was open for an above average 15 days of total fishing time with five-day openings each week. Effort was slightly above average in SW 39 and fell to half of average in SWs 40 and 41. Coho salmon harvest was above average in SW 39 and below average in SWs 40 and 41 while CPUE was below average for all three weeks.

The District 111 fall chum salmon harvest in SWs 34–41 was 64% of average. Escapement numbers for Taku River chum salmon are unknown; however, the number of fall chum salmon caught by the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The 2014 fish wheel catch of 310 chum salmon was 105% of average.

The District 111 traditional drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 29,200 fish was 19% of average. The escapement number to the Taku River is unknown; however the number of pink salmon caught by the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The total of 2,436 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 42% of the 2012 parent-year and 18% of the 1994 to 2012 even-year average.

Several other fisheries in the Juneau area harvested transboundary Taku River salmon stocks in 2014. A number of Chinook salmon stocks are known to contribute to the Juneau area sport fishery, including those from the Taku, Chilkat, and King Salmon rivers, as well as local hatchery stocks, but the major contributor of large, wild mature fish is believed to be the Taku River. Of the Chinook salmon harvested, 714 fish were estimated to be of Taku River origin through SW 28 based on postseason GSI analysis. Personal use permits were used to harvest an estimated 1,500 Taku River sockeye salmon along with an estimated incidental harvest of 21 Taku River large Chinook salmon. Common property purse seine fisheries were conducted in the Amalga Harbor SHA in District 111 northwest of Juneau for the third consecutive season in order to target returning DIPAC enhanced summer chum salmon. There were four total openings in 2014, occurring on Thursdays in July, each lasting 6 hrs. Postseason GSI analysis estimated a total of 536 wild Taku River and 26 enhanced Tatsamenie sockeye salmon were harvested during these openings.

Canadian Fisheries

The Taku River commercial fishery harvest was 1,041 large Chinook (greater than 660 mm MEF, mostly 3-ocean or older), 579 nonlarge Chinook, 17,645 sockeye, and 14,464 coho salmon in 2014). Sockeye salmon originating from the stocking of Taku fry contributed an estimated 462 fish to the catch, comprising 2.6% of the total commercial sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was below the average and nonlarge Chinook salmon was near average. In 2005, as a result of the Chinook salmon agreement which allows directed Chinook salmon fishing if abundance warrants, harvest accounting for nonlarge salmon was revised from a commercial weight-based designation (previously referred to "jacks" which were typically fish under 2.5 kg or 5 kg, depending on where they were being marketed), to a length-based designation ("nonlarge" Chinook salmon i.e. less than 660 mm in length MEF). Hence, comparisons with catches prior to 2005 should be viewed, accordingly. The harvest of sockeye salmon was below average and the coho salmon harvest was well above average. There were 53 days of fishing; below the average. The seasonal fishing effort of 437 boat days was above average. As is typical, both set and drift gillnets were used, with the majority of the harvest in drift gillnets. A total of 201 large and 10 nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in a directed Chinook salmon fishery. The maximum allowable mesh size was 20.4 cm (8.0 inches) except for the period of June 15 to July 5, at which time it was reduced to 14.0 cm (5.5 inches) to minimize the incidental harvest of Chinook salmon.

In addition to the commercial fishery catches, 112 Chinook, 219 sockeye, and 104 coho salmon were harvested in the AF. All but 40 of the Chinook salmon were harvested in the commercial fishing area on the lower river with the remainder from the Nakina River. Based on commercial harvest data, it is estimated that 56 of the Chinook salmon caught on the lower river were large and 16 were nonlarge; the Nakina River harvest is assumed to have been large fish only. On average, 171 Chinook, 140 sockeye and 166 coho salmon are harvested annually in the AF.

A test fishery to capture coho salmon for stock assessment purposes took place starting September 14 through October 11 (SWs 38–41). The fishery landed 2,000 coho and 5 sockeye salmon.

Recreational harvest figures are not available, but as in recent years it is assumed that about 105 large Chinook salmon were retained in this fishery. The catches of other salmon species are again believed to have been negligible.

The bilateral preseason forecast for the Taku River Chinook salmon terminal run was 26,800 large fish, well below the average run size of 40,460 fish. The forecast generated by the Taku River Chinook salmon model produced a terminal run size estimate of 37,900 fish. However, due to consistent overestimation in recent years, this preseason forecast was reduced by the percentage error of 42% reflecting the 5-year average forecast performance. An additional consideration for reducing the model produced forecast was the general poor performance of Chinook salmon stocks in recent years from Central British Columbia to the Yukon River.

At a run size of this magnitude, factoring in the revised interim MSY escapement point target of 25,500 fish, there was no AC for either the U.S. or Canada based on the preseason forecast.

Table 6. Weekly large Chinook salmon guideline harvest for the Canadian commercial/assessment fishery in the Taku River for 2014.

Week	Start Date	Assessment/Test harvest	Directed harvest	Guideline
19	4-May	339		400
20	11-May	273		461
21	18-May	442		388
22	25-May		201	228
23	1-Jun	176		143
24	8-Jun			
Total		1,230	201	

The inseason management of Taku River Chinook salmon depends on abundance estimates generated from the joint MR program in the lower Taku River with tags being applied at Canyon Island and/or other downstream locations and recoveries typically being made in the Canadian test and/or commercial fisheries. In recent years, when the preseason forecast or inseason projections have indicated no AC, the commercial fishery has operated in an assessment mode and served as the test fishery identified in the PST agreement. In 2014, the assessment fishery was conducted but using a target of 1,200 reduced from 1,400 as discussed in the February TBR Panel meeting.

The 2014 management plan indicated that the Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery was scheduled to open at noon Sunday, May 4. Extensions and subsequent weekly fishing periods would be made until the assessment targets were achieved. Attempts were to be made to spread the weekly harvest over 3 days, to a maximum of 5 days allowing a minimum of 48 consecutive hours for free passage. Mesh sizes would be restricted to between 100 mm (4 inches) and 204 mm (8 inches) and net length would be up to 36.6 m (120 ft). Use of set nets was prohibited during the assessment fishery and fishers were restricted to a total of one drift net. If inseason run projections were greater than 31,900 large Chinook salmon, a directed Canadian commercial fishery could be initiated (provided the weekly guideline exceeded the assessment/test fishery target) in accordance with weekly projections of terminal run size and guideline harvests. The Canadian harvest would be managed with the objective of meeting escapement and agreed Canada/U.S. and domestic harvest sharing provisions.

Annex IV, Chapter 1, paragraph 4 of the PST prescribes the response of either party in the event that either party exceeds its harvest allocation in any three of five consecutive years. Over the past five years Canada had overages in three years requiring a management response. As such, the directed fishery would not open until there were two consecutive run assessments identifying an AC. Additionally, weekly guideline harvests would be reduced by 30%. These measures were to address the triggered management response and the uncertainty associated with inseason run projections to help ensure that the AC was not exceeded.

The Chinook salmon assessment fishery opened on May 4 (SW 19) for an initial 20 hour period. The fishery was extended for an additional three periods (12, 20, and 24 hours). The fishery ended for the week on day four despite not achieving the weekly target of 400. This allowed for 72 consecutive hours of free passage. There were three licenses present and the harvest of large Chinook salmon was 339 for the week. The CPUE averaged 36 fish per boat day (fbd) which was above average (27 fbd) for SW 19. Water levels were above average and steadily increased through the week.

The initial opening for SW 20 was set for 20 hours beginning on May 11 and an additional three periods were added (20, 20, and 24 hours). The weekly guideline harvest was 461 large Chinook salmon. Two licenses fished and caught a total of 273 fish. The weekly average CPUE was 39 fbd which was near average (37) despite very high water levels in SW 20. After day four, Canada produced a terminal run projection of 33,456 large Chinook salmon which identified a Canadian AC of 1,556. As prescribed in the draft management plan, Canada would not prosecute a directed Chinook salmon fishery until there were two consecutive run assessments identifying an AC.

The assessment fishery opened for 24 hours on May 18 to start SW 21. Two additional fishing periods of 20 hours were added. The weekly guideline harvest was set at 388 pieces and up to four licenses fished catching a total of 442 large Chinook salmon. The weekly average CPUE was 41 fish per boat day, above the average of 29. The water dropped during SW 21 returning to near average levels. After the fishery closed for the week, Canada produced a second consecutive terminal run size estimate which identified a Canadian AC (terminal run size = 34,494, AC = 2,594).

For SW 22, Chinook salmon management switched to a directed fishery based on the previous two terminal run estimates. The weekly guideline harvest was set at 228 (using an AC of 2,594 reduced by 30%). The fishery opened for six hours starting at noon on May 25. Six licenses fished for 6 hours each and caught a total of 201 large Chinook salmon. No further fishing time was added for the week. Harvest rates were extremely good (134 fbd), well above the weekly average of 25. Water levels were stable and below average for this time of the year. After May 25, a terminal run projection of 31,802 large Chinook salmon was made which was well below the previous two estimates. The fishery returned to assessment mode for a final period in SW 23 with a weekly target of 143 large Chinook salmon. The fishery opened for 4 hours on June 01 and two fishing periods were subsequently added (4 and 2 hours). Harvest rates were well above the weekly average and up to 6 licenses fished catching 176 large Chinook salmon. The terminal run projection after the weekly fishing period was 19,583 large Chinook salmon.

There was no fishery for SW 24.

The directed/assessment fishery catches noted in Table 7 total 1,431 large Chinook salmon; the combined weekly guideline harvest plus the assessment/test fishery target sum to 1,428. The Chinook salmon bycatch harvest in the sockeye salmon fishery was 840 fish; adding the AF harvest of 96 and an assumed recreational harvest of 105, the actual BLC was 1,041 large Chinook salmon, 33% below Canada's BLC. Efforts to minimize commercial bycatch included the mesh restriction and reduced openings.

Table 7. Forecasts of terminal run size, allowable catch, and weekly guideline, and actual harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon, 2014.

Stat Week	Terminal Run	Allowable Catch	Allowable harvest Reduced by 30%	Weekly Guideline / Test Fish Target	Actual Harvest
19	26,800	0	0	400	339
20	26,800	0	0	461	273
21	33,456	(1,556)	(1,089)	388	442
22	34,494	2,594	1,816	228	201
23	24,580	0	0	143	176
24	19,583	0	0	No fishing	
Total					1,431

( ): No directed Chinook salmon fishery.

As per normal procedures, weekly fisheries for sockeye and coho salmon opened at noon Sunday. Fishing periods were set with a view to achieving weekly guideline harvests. Extensions to weekly fishing periods were considered if the weekly guidelines were not achieved. For both drift and set gillnets, net length was restricted to a maximum of 36.6 m (120 ft.); mesh sizes were restricted to between 100 mm (4 inches) and 204 mm (8 inches) except for the period from June 15 (SW 25) through July 05 (SW 27) when the maximum permissible was 14.0 cm (5.5 inches) in order to reduce the bycatch of Chinook salmon.

The preseason forecast generated by Canada for wild Taku River sockeye salmon was based on stock recruitment and sibling analyses, and projected a run of 190,083 fish, above the average run size of 183,000 fish. Approximately 3,088 enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake were forecasted, below the average Tatsamenie enhanced run size of 5,800 fish. Based on the treaty arrangement, an enhanced run of 1 to 5,000 fish provides Canada with a 20% share of the TAC, with management based on weekly estimates of the TAC of wild fish. Subtracting the escapement target of 75,000 wild sockeye salmon from the forecast of 190,083 resulted in an overall TAC of 115,083 fish; 20% of that was 23,017 fish.

The forecast for the run of wild Tatsamenie fish was 2,784 fish, below the average of approximately 10,200 fish. The egg-take goal for the 2014 season was based on a target of 30% of the escapement up to a maximum of 2.0 million eggs. During SWs 31–33 (July 27–August 16), management attention focused on Tatsamenie sockeye salmon to ensure an adequate number of sockeye salmon escaped to Tatsamenie Lake to support wild production and egg-take objectives.

As in past years, guideline harvests were developed each week for both sockeye and coho salmon fisheries to guide management decisions so that: a) the harvest was consistent with conservation and Treaty goals; and b) management was responsive to changes in projections of abundance, i.e. abundance-based.

The following summarizes the fishery management on a weekly basis. Sockeye salmon catches in relation to run projections are for wild fish; CPUE data is for wild and enhanced fish combined. Guideline harvests presented in Table 8 are based on run projections made the previous week; additionally, those identified in the verbiage were generally based on the previous week's run projection. Guidelines identified in Table. 8 were set using a 20:80 harvest split for the entire season.

The management plan indicated that the sockeye salmon fishery would open for two days in SW 25 (June 15–21) unless otherwise modified based on Chinook salmon concerns. The weekly guideline based on the preseason forecast was 1,197 wild fish (Table 8). Day one effort was nine licenses, near average, and the CPUE of 69 fbd was well above the weekly average of 26. CPUE for Chinook salmon (16 fbd) was half of the 2005–2013 weekly average (31). Water levels were below average and stable. The fishery was held at two days, resulting in a weekly harvest of 1,209 sockeye and 280 large Chinook salmon.

Week 26 (June 22–28) was opened for two days. The weekly guideline harvest for this week, based on the preseason forecast, was 1,480 sockeye salmon. Ten licenses fished Day 1; the CPUE of 57 fbd was slightly above the weekly average of 52. CPUE for Chinook salmon was 15 fbd slightly above the weekly average of 12 fbd. The fishery was extended to three days. Water levels remained below average and relatively stable for the week. Weekly harvest totals were 1,464 sockeye and 285 large Chinook salmon.

Table 8. Canadian inseason forecasts of total run size, total allowable catch, and spawning escapement of wild Taku River sockeye salmon, 2014.

Week	Terminal Run	Total Allowable Catch	Projected Escapement	Canadian Total Allowable Catch	Inseason Guideline	Actual Catch
25	190,083	115,083	75,000	23,017	1,197	1,209
26	190,083	115,083	75,000	23,017	2,677	2,672
27	157,542	82,542	119,211	16,508	3,801	3,743
28	169,785	94,785	124,291	18,957	5,367	6,042
29	196,956	121,956	136,422	24,391	8,266	7,877
30	168,241	93,241	101,009	18,648	10,683	10,973
31	160,926	85,926	93,784	17,185	13,465	13,328
32	181,204	106,204	115,692	21,241	16,448	15,937
33	154,310	79,310	97,670	15,862	17,609	16,095

Note: Pre-week run assessments and weekly guidelines based on previous week's run size.

Week 27 (June 29–July 05) was opened for two days. The weekly guideline harvest for this week, using inseason information, was 1,124 sockeye salmon. The terminal run projection after SW 26, 157,542 fish, was below the preseason forecast. The CPUE for Day 1 was 53 fbd near the weekly average of 52 fbd. Based on the catches for Day 1 (525) and the reduced run projection, it was felt no further fishing time was warranted. The river level remained below average and stable for the two days of fishing. The weekly harvest was

1,071 sockeye, 98 large Chinook, and 2 coho salmon with an average of ten licenses fishing. The weekly projection after this week's fishery was 169,785 fish, above the SW 26 projection.

Week 28 (July 06–12) was again opened for two days. The weekly guideline was set at 1,566 sockeye salmon. The allowable maximum mesh size was increased from 14.0 mm (5.5 inches) to 204 mm (8 inches) in order to reduce bycatch of pink salmon which were now present in the fishery. Day 1 and 2 CPUE (53 and 79 fbd) were near and above the weekly average of 54 fbd. Run assessments made after Day 1 and 2 suggested that the run was above the preseason forecast of 190,000. Additionally, Canyon Island sockeye salmon catches were well above average. Based on the improved run outlook, two additional fishing periods of one day each were added for a total of four days for the week. The weekly harvest was 2,299 sockeye salmon, bringing the cumulative to 6,042 fish, above the guideline of 5,367 fish. A total of 113 large Chinook and 13 coho salmon were also caught. The weekly effort averaged 10 licenses, and the water remained stable and near average during the fishing period. The final weekly sockeye salmon CPUE was 58 fbd, above the average of 54 fbd. The run projection made after Day 3 (196,956 fish) was well above the SW 27 projection.

Based on the previous week's projection, the weekly guideline for SW 29 (July 13–19) was 2,900 sockeye salmon. An opening of three days was posted. The first three days of the fishery were characterized by extremely high water and very poor fishing conditions. The combined harvest rate for the first three days of the fishery was 22 fbd versus an average of 78 fbd for this period. After Day 2, the fishery was extended for two days and then one more day after Day 3 in hopes fishing conditions would improve. As water levels dropped, catches started to pick up on Day 5 and harvest rates were near average by Day 6. The weekly harvest was 1,834 sockeye, 29 large Chinook and 124 coho salmon. Twenty enhanced Tatsamenie fish were also caught. The weekly effort ranged from four to 11 licenses. The run projection of 168,241 fish, made after Day 3, was well below the SW 28 projection and very similar to the projection from SW 27.

Week 30 (July 20–26) was opened for three days. The weekly guideline was set at 2,416 sockeye salmon. River levels were back to below average and steadily declined through the week. CPUE was below average for Day 1 but for Day 2 and 3, the CPUE (105 fbd) had improved to near average (113 fbd). No additional fishing time was added for the week. The weekly harvest was 3,096 sockeye, 27 large Chinook and 346 coho salmon. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest after SW 30 was 10,973 fish, near the guideline of 10,683 fish. Sixty-seven enhanced Tatsamenie fish were also caught. The weekly effort averaged 12 licenses. After Day 3, a run projection of 160,926 fish was made which was slightly below the previous week's estimate.

Week 31 (July 27–August 02) was opened for two days with a view that Tatsamenie fish should be near peak timing. The weekly guideline was set at 2,782 sockeye salmon based on the estimate from SW 30. A run projection made after Day 1 suggested the run size had improved and an additional day of fishing was added. The harvest rate for the three days was 93 fbd which was below the average of 120 fdb for this period. The weekly harvest was 2,355 wild sockeye salmon and 77 enhanced Tatsamenie fish. Weekly effort averaged nine licenses and the river level was below average and stable. The run projection increased to 181,204 fish with an escapement estimate of 115,692 wild sockeye salmon.

The guideline harvest for SW 32 (August 03–09) based on the previous week's run projection was set at 2,982 sockeye salmon. Due to the poor showing of enhanced Tatsamenie fish (and what was assumed the same for the wild Tatsamenie fish) in SW 31, it was decided to open the fishery for a two day period. After Day 1, the current run projection and Canyon Island catches remained favourable so an additional day was added. The weekly CPUE was 85 fbd (versus an average of 117 fbd) for 11 licenses; fishing conditions were favourable as water levels were below average and stable. The run projection of 154,310 sockeye salmon had dropped significantly by Day 3 and the escapement projection was estimated to be approximately 98k wild sockeye salmon. The weekly harvest was 2,608 wild and 191 enhanced sockeye salmon.

Week 33 (August 10–16) started with a weekly guideline of 1,162 fish. With the drop in the run projection and the poor Tatsamenie catches the previous week, the fishery was opened for two days only. River levels were well above average for the beginning of the week and persisted until the end of the fishing period. The fishery was extended for two days due to poor fishing conditions at the outset but harvest rates remained low (6 fbd versus average 84 fbd). Weekly effort averaged eight licenses. A total of 178 fish were caught, of which 158 were wild and 20 were enhanced.

This marked the end of the directed sockeye salmon fishery. The run projection after SW 33 was 137,427 wild fish, well below the preseason forecast; the cumulative guideline harvest was 17,609 fish at a 20% harvest share. The actual harvest of wild fish was 16,095. The escapement projection was 83,266 wild fish, just above the goal range of 71,000 to 80,000.

Adding the wild sockeye salmon taken in the directed coho salmon fishery (1,011) brought the total commercial harvest to 17,106 wild fish. The season harvest of Taku River enhanced fish was 462 which were all from Tatsamenie Lake. In addition, 66 Stikine River and 11 U.S. origin fish were caught.

Postseason numbers for the above are presented in the Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction section.

The forecast for the total run of Taku River coho salmon in 2014 was 168,173 fish. This forecast was generated using the relationship between the CPUE in smolt tagging and the total run estimates seen over the past seventeen years. The average total run of Taku River coho salmon is 187,000 fish. Assuming average U.S. exploitation rates, this translated to a border escapement of approximately 97,854 fish. Based on preliminary escapement goal analysis, the U.S. intent was to manage its fisheries to target a minimum above border run of approximately 75,000 coho salmon. Canada would endeavor to harvest 3,000 fish in the commercial fishery starting in SW 34 for assessment purposes, plus any surplus escapement above 70,000 fish. Approximately 2,000 coho salmon would be set aside for a test fishery to be conducted as commercial effort dissipated.

Week 34 (August 17–23) was opened for three days based on the above forecast. The weekly guideline harvest was set at 2,866 coho salmon (projected to be about 20,000 surplus to escapement). An additional day was added due to high water levels and poor fishing conditions for Day 1 and 2. The fishery was held at four days to limit incidental sockeye salmon harvest. Harvest rates were close to average (58 fbd versus 60 fbd). Effort was above average (9.5 licenses versus 5.4) and a total of 2,214 coho salmon were landed. The MR estimate as of day 3 indicated that 34,270 coho salmon had crossed the border; this projected to 127,288 fish, well above the preseason forecast. Accordingly, escapement to date was 29,360 fish, with a projection of 88,695 fish.

Week 35 (August 24–30) opened for four days with a guideline harvest of approximately 7,400. Harvest rates for the first two days of the fishery were twice the average, and Canyon Island catches were also well above average. The fishery was extended for two days for a total of six. A bilateral run projection made after Day 3 (154,361 fish) was well above the SW 34 projection. The escapement to date was approximately 46,130 fish projecting to 103,355 fish. Water levels were average to below average, and the effort was consistently nine licenses for the week. The CPUE of 98 fbd was above the average of 73 fbd. A total of 5,105 coho salmon were caught, which surpassed the record set in 2013 (3,223 fish).

Another four day opening was posted for SW 36 (August 31–September 06) with a weekly guideline harvest of 13,400. The bilateral run projection made after Day 3 was 147,079 fish, with escapement at 57,434 fish, projecting to 99,691 fish. The fishery was extended to seven days based on the continued strong run outlook. River levels were generally below average. Effort averaged seven licenses. A total of 2,853 coho salmon were caught, which was well above average for this period. The CPUE of 77 fbd was near average (79 fbd).

Week 37 (September 07–13) was opened for seven days based on the previous week's outlook and an estimated AC of approximately 77,000. It was anticipated that effort would start to decline significantly for this period as fishers prepared to leave. An average of three licenses fished for six days. The CPUE of 75 fbd, well above the average of 36 fbd, resulted in a harvest of 1,431 coho salmon. The run projection made after Day 3 was 143,924 coho salmon, consistent with the SW 36 estimate.

Week 38 (September 14–20) was also opened for seven days. One license fished for two days catching 165 coho salmon. The fishery was subsequently opened until the end of SW 41 (October 11) as effort was anticipated to be low and the escapement objectives had been met. No catches were reported for the final three weeks.

Escapement

Sockeye Salmon

Spawning escapement of sockeye salmon into the Canadian portion of the Taku River drainage is estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. MR program. Counting weirs operated by DFO at Little Trapper and Tatsamenie lakes and by the TRTFN at Kuthai and King Salmon lakes provide some information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed.

The sockeye salmon MR program has been operated annually since 1984 to estimate the above border run size, spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the inriver harvest. The preliminary postseason estimate of above border run in 2014 is 110,258; subtracting the inriver harvest of 17,795 fish (17,568 commercial, 219 Aboriginal, and 8 assessment/test) indicates that 92,463 sockeye salmon reached the spawning grounds. An estimated 931 of these were thermally marked fish. The wild spawning escapement was below average, but above the interim escapement goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canyon Island fish wheel catch of 5,342 sockeye salmon was above average.

The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 155 fish; however it is presumed that some additional sockeye salmon arrived after the weir was pulled since 208 fish were enumerated during an aerial survey conducted on September 16. This is the third time since 2007 that counts have been close to this value. The 2014 count was only 13% of the average of 1,560 fish and 14% of the primary brood year escapement of 1,442 fish.

A weir was again operated at King Salmon Lake in 2014. The count of 1,061 fish was 32% below average but roughly equal to the primary brood year escapement estimate based on an aerial survey expansion. Counts were sporadic and approximately 50% of the fish were enumerated on the last two days of fish passage. On July 21, the weir was breached due to bear activity and an estimated 50–100 fish passed through uncounted. There were 151 removals for artificial spawning.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 6,607 sockeye salmon. This was 27% below the average of 9,020 fish but above the primary brood year count of 5,552 fish. Although somewhat late to start, overall the run timing was about average, with the midpoint occurring on August 9. There were no removals for artificial spawning.

The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 2,106 sockeye salmon was 76% below the average of 8,724 fish and almost identical to the primary brood year count of 2,032 fish. The run was about a week late with the midpoint occurring on September 5. Based on preliminary data, 44% of the escapement was enhanced. Approximately 758 fish were removed for broodstock.

Chinook Salmon

Spawning escapement of Chinook salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku River drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. MR program. Tag application took place from April 25 through July 14. A new drift gillnetting initiative undertaken close to Yehring Creek downstream of Canyon Island accounted for 75% of the tags applied. Tag recovery effort consisted of assessment/test or commercial fisheries from May 4 through June 3 (SWs 19–23), as well as the sockeye and coho salmon commercial fisheries (SWs 25–38); in addition, there was spawning ground sampling in August and September on the

Nakina, Tatsatua, Kowatua, Nahlin, Dudidontu rivers, as well as Tseta Creek. Fishery and spawning ground data was combined to give an inriver run estimate of 26,004 large Chinook salmon. Subtracting the inriver harvest of 2,472 fish resulted in a spawning escapement estimate of 23,532 fish; within the escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 large Chinook salmon.

Aerial surveys of large Chinook salmon to the five escapement index areas were as follows: Nakina 1,040 fish (57% of average); Kowatua 384 fish (60% of average); Tatsamenie 376 fish (45% of average); Dudidontu 193 fish (53% of average); Nahlin 304 fish (35% of average); and Tseta Creek was not flown. Viewing conditions were excellent for all surveys. The total count of 2,297 large Chinook salmon was 53% of average.

Carcass weirs were again operated on the Nakina and Tatsatua rivers in order to obtain tag and age-length-sex data. A total of 133 large Chinook salmon were recovered on the Nakina River, well below the average (578 fish). On the Tatsatua River, 173 large Chinook salmon were encountered, either on the weir or through supplemental angling. This was also below average (438 fish). Comparisons between years should be made cautiously as water levels, effort and fish distribution can have a significant effect on the numbers of fish observed.

Coho Salmon

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. MR program. Tag application occurred from June 29 until October 3 (SW 40) and recovery occurred until September 9 (SW 41). The tag recovery effort consisted of the commercial fishery followed by a four week test fishery which commenced September 14 (SW 38) and caught 500 fish per week. The final postseason MR estimate is 140,739 fish. Taking into account the inriver harvest of 16,568 fish (14,464 commercial, 104 Aboriginal, and 2,000 test) the spawning escapement estimate is 124,171 fish. This is 25% above average and well above the 2014 escapement objective of 70,000 fish.

Pink Salmon

There is no program to estimate the escapement of Taku River pink salmon; however, the Canyon Island fish wheels were used as an index of escapement. A total of 2,436 pink salmon were captured in the fish wheels in 2014; this was below average.

Chum Salmon

Chum salmon escapement numbers to the Taku River are unknown; however, the numbers of fall chum salmon captured by the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of escapement. A total of 310 chum salmon were captured in the wheels in 2014, which was above average.

Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction

An estimated 30,675 wild and 859 enhanced Taku River sockeye salmon were harvested in the traditional U.S. District 111 drift gillnet fishery. This estimate is based on postseason GSI analysis. An additional 1,098 wild and 35 enhanced sockeye salmon were estimated to have been taken in the U.S. inriver personal use fishery. The estimated total U.S. harvest of Taku River sockeye salmon is 32,309 wild and 919 enhanced fish (Table 5).

In the Canadian commercial fishery, the postseason harvest estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon is 17,568 fish; 17,106 wild and 462 enhanced Tatsamenie Lake fish. There were also 77 non-Taku River enhanced fish harvested; 66 from the Stikine River and 11 from U.S. domestic stocks to bring the total Canadian commercial harvest to 17,645 fish. An estimated 212 wild and 7 enhanced sockeye salmon were taken in the Canadian AF. Therefore, the estimated Canadian treaty harvest of Taku River sockeye salmon is 17,318 wild and 468 Taku River enhanced fish (Table 5). The test/assessment fisheries harvested 8 fish.

The postseason estimate of the above border run size of sockeye salmon, based on the joint Canada/U.S. MR program is 110,258 fish. Deducting the Canadian inriver harvest noted above from the above border run estimate results in an estimated escapement of 92,463 sockeye salmon; 91,570 wild. The escapement of Taku River sockeye salmon originating from the fry stocking program was estimated to be 893 fish from broodstock otoliths collected at Tatsamenie Lake. The terminal run of Taku River sockeye salmon is estimated at 143,487; 141,206 wild and 2,281 enhanced fish. Based on the escapement goal of 75,000 fish, the wild AC was 66,206 fish and combining wild and enhanced terminal run the TAC was 68,487 sockeye salmon. The harvest sharing agreement based on total terminal enhanced run was 80% U.S. and 20% Canada.

ALSEK RIVER

Alsek River salmon stocks contribute to the U.S. commercial gillnet fisheries located in Dry Bay, at the mouth of the Alsek River (Figure 3). Unknown quantities of Alsek River origin fish may also be taken in the U.S. commercial gillnet and troll fisheries in the Yakutat area. No commercial fishery exists in the Canadian portions of the Alsek River drainage, although Aboriginal and recreational fisheries occur in the Tatshenshini River and some of its headwater tributaries (Figure 3).

Harvest Regulations & Management Objectives

Although harvest sharing of Alsek River salmon stocks between Canada and the U.S. has not yet been specified, Annex IV, Chapter 1 calls for the development and implementation of cooperative abundance-based management plans and programs for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye salmon. The bilaterally agreed to biological escapement goal for Alsek Chinook salmon is 3,500 to 5,300 fish (Klukshu River: 800 to 1,200 fish). The bilaterally agreed to biological escapement goal for Alsek River sockeye salmon is specific to the Klukshu River and is 7,500 to 11,000 fish. The principle escapement monitoring tool for Chinook and sockeye salmon stocks on the Alsek River is the Klukshu River weir, operated by the DFO in cooperation with the CAFN. The weir has been in operation since 1976.

Traditional MR programs to estimate the total inriver abundance and the fraction of the escapement contributed by the Klukshu stocks were implemented for a number of years one and two decades ago and continue in the form of genetic based estimates funded through the Northern Endowment Fund in more recent years.

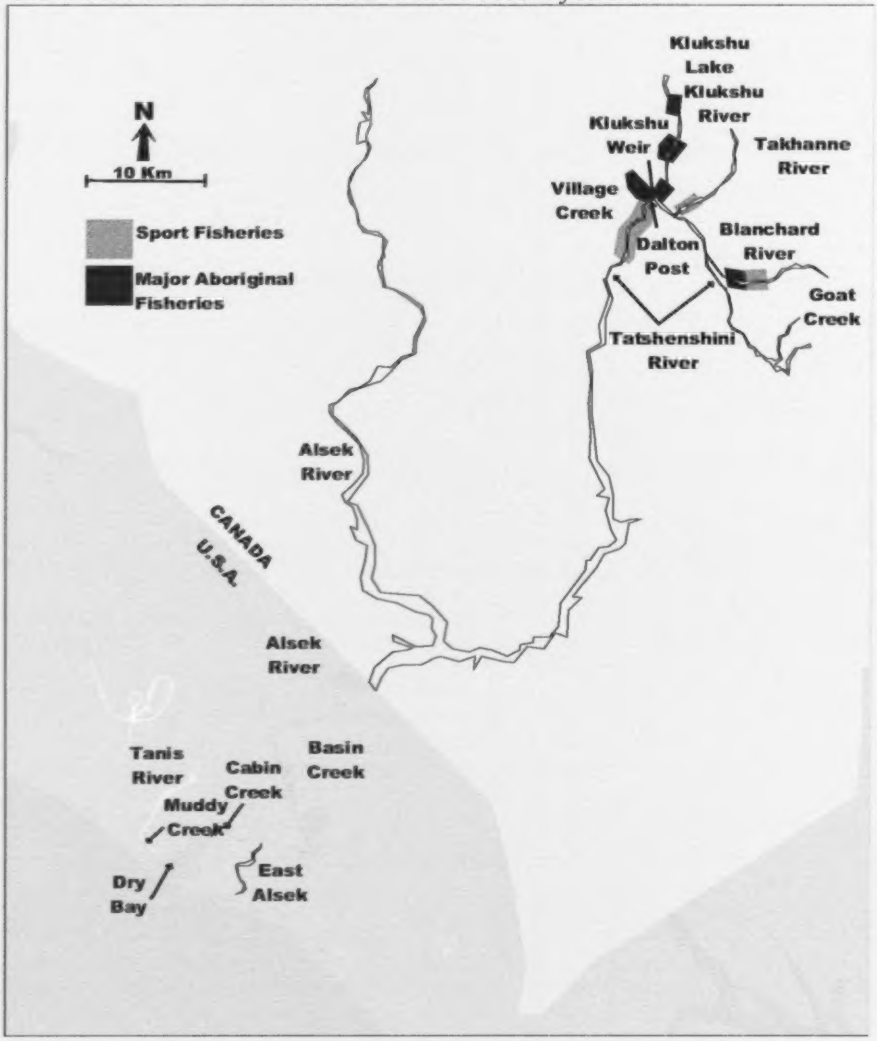
N
10 Km
Sport Fisheries
Major Aboriginal Fisheries
Klukshu Lake
Klukshu River
Klukshu Weir
Takhanne River
Village Creek
Dalton Post
Blanchard River
Goat Creek
Tatshenshini River
Alsek River
CANADA
U.S.A.
Alsek River
Tanis River
Cabin Creek
Basin Creek
Muddy Creek
Dry Bay
East Alsek

Figure 3. The Alsek River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Preseason Forecasts

The 2014 overall Alsek River sockeye salmon run was expected to be slightly below average at approximately 60,000 sockeye salmon. The outlook for 2014 was based on a predicted run of 14,600 Klukshu River sockeye salmon derived from the latest Klukshu River stock-recruitment data (Eggers et al. 2011) and a Klukshu River contribution rate to the total run of 23% (based on MR results, 2000–2004, and run size estimates using GSI

(2005, 2006, 2011–2013). Principal contributing brood years were 2009 (Klukshu River escapement of 5,500 sockeye salmon) and 2010 (Klukshu River escapement of 18,550 sockeye salmon); the average of Klukshu River sockeye salmon escapement is approximately 10,700 fish.

The Klukshu River early sockeye salmon run count in 2009 was 1,247 fish and in 2010 was 5,073 fish. The average early weir count was approximately 2,500 sockeye salmon which is above the assumed optimum escapement level of 1,500 fish as determined through Canadian stock-recruitment analyses of the early run. The early run to the weir was expected to be above the optimum escapement level in 2014.

The Klukshu River Chinook salmon escapement in 2008 was 466 fish and in 2009 was 1,518 fish. For comparison, the average is approximately 1,200 Chinook salmon. Based on these primary brood year escapements, the outlook for 2014 was 1,900 Klukshu River Chinook salmon, which is above average and above the upper end of the escapement goal range.

The coho salmon escapements at the Klukshu River weir in 2010 (2,361 fish) and 2011 (2,110 fish) suggested the run in 2014 would be above average. The average weir count is approximately 1,900 coho salmon.

U.S. Fisheries

Preseason expectations were for below average runs for sockeye salmon and above average runs for Chinook salmon. These expectations were based on parent-year escapements to the Klukshu River. In 2013, the Alsek River recorded a below average run for sockeye salmon, however the escapement goal was attained. Chinook salmon runs were above average in 2013, and the escapement goal as measured at the Klukshu River was achieved.

In 2014 management decisions were made by monitoring fishery performance data and comparing it to historical CPUE for a given opening to adjust time and area openings. The Alsek River commercial fishery opened on June 1 for two days. Both the Chinook and sockeye salmon harvests were well above average. Fourteen permits harvested 363 Chinook and 2,517 sockeye salmon during the first opening (Table 1). Peak sockeye salmon harvest occurred during SWs 25 (13 permits) and 30 (10 permits) with equal harvest numbers. Effort started to decline by SW 32 and by SW 33 coho salmon management strategies were in place. Coho salmon are targeted starting in mid-August and effort becomes minimal. Fishing times remained at three days per week from SW 33 through the second week in October (SW 41), and the river was not fished during the last eight weeks of the season.

The 2014 Dry Bay commercial set gillnet fishery harvested 1,074 Chinook, 33,668 sockeye, and 3 coho salmon (Table 9). No pink and 12 chum salmon were harvested.
A test fishery for Chinook salmon was conducted in the Alaska portion of the Alsek River in 2005–2008 and from 2011–2012. The test fishery for Chinook salmon was not conducted in 2014.

Canadian Fisheries

Due to the absence of the harvest monitor position in 2014, catches from the food fishery were estimated based on fishery performance data compared with the weir counts. The harvest estimate for 2014 was comprised of the fish taken from the Klukshu River weir (elders only) and an estimate of harvest above/below the weir (based on the past relationship with the weir count and harvest). An estimated 17 Chinook, 1,140 sockeye and no coho salmon were harvested in the food fishery. The average harvests are 69 Chinook, 1,182 sockeye, and 6 coho salmon.

Harvest estimates for the Tatshenshini River recreational fishery were an estimated 26 Chinook salmon retained (166 fish released), and zero sockeye salmon retained (8 fish released). There were no recorded coho salmon retained (1 fish released) although this is considered incomplete as fishing may have taken place after monitoring had ceased. These catches were 56%, 0%, and 0% of average for Chinook, sockeye and coho salmon, respectively. Due to the low Chinook salmon forecast, nonretention of Chinook salmon was implemented on July 26 in the Yukon Territory portion of the Tatshenshini River. Liberalization of the sockeye salmon harvest limits occurred on September 6 as the escapement objective had been met.

Management of salmon in the Yukon Territory is a shared responsibility between DFO and the Salmon Sub-Committee (SSC). The SSC was established in 1995 pursuant to the Comprehensive Land Claim Umbrella Final Agreement between the Government of Canada, the Council for Yukon Indians and the Government of the Yukon. The Committee is a public board consisting of ten members, 70% of which are appointed by Yukon First Nations. Two CAFN members sit on the SSC. Although the Committee currently operates by consensus, the voting structure of the Committee is organized so that, should a vote be necessary, 50% of the votes reside with appointees of Yukon First Nations.

Table 9. Harvest and Klukshu River index escapement data for Alsek River sockeye, Chinook, and coho salmon for 2014.

	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho
Escapement Index[a]			
Klukshu Weir Count	842	12,384	341
Klukshu Escapement	833	12,148	341
Harvest[b]			
U.S. Commercial	1,074	33,668	3
U.S. Subsistence	12	60	0
U.S. Test	0	0	0
Canadian Aboriginal	17	1,140	0
Canadian Recreational	26	0	0
Total	1,129	34,868	3

[a] Klukshu River salmon stocks represent an assumed large and variable portion of the total Alsek River salmon escapement.

[b] U.S. harvest estimate differs from Joint Interception Committee estimate because no estimates are made for harvest other than the listed fisheries.

The 2014 Alsek-Tatshenshini Management Plan was adopted by CAFN, SSC, and DFO. For Chinook salmon and early run sockeye salmon management, the status of the Klukshu River weir counts was to be reviewed on or about July 18 to ensure weir and spawning escapement targets were on track. The status of the late run sockeye salmon would be reviewed the first week of September. Adjustments to inseason fishing regimes in the recreational and Aboriginal fisheries would be made if deemed necessary. Other key elements of the plan are described in the paragraphs below.

The center of Aboriginal fishing activity in the Alsek River drainage occurs at the CAFN village of Klukshu, on the Haines Highway, about 60 km south of Haines Junction. Salmon are harvested by means of gaff, small gillnets, sport rods, and traditional fish traps as the fish migrate up the Klukshu River and into Klukshu Lake. The fishing plan for the AF in the Klukshu River and adjacent areas allowed for fishing by any means (as established in the communal license) 7 days a week. Conservation thresholds that might invoke restrictions in the AF were projected Klukshu weir counts of <1,100 Chinook salmon and <1,500 early sockeye salmon. Food fisheries also exist on Village Creek and in the headwaters of the Tatshenshini River and tributaries thereof (Goat Creek, Stanley Creek, Parton River, and the Blanchard River). The plan did not restrict the fishery other than to reserve harvests of Chinook salmon at Goat Creek, Stanley Creek, and the Parton River for elders only.

The majority of the recreational fishing effort on the Alsek drainage occurs in the Tatshenshini River, at and just downstream of the mouth of the Klukshu River in the vicinity of the abandoned settlement of Dalton Post. The management plan prohibited the retention of sockeye salmon in the recreational fishery prior to August 15 unless the weir count projection for the early run was greater than 4,500 sockeye salmon. The Chinook salmon daily harvest limit was one per day, two in possession. For other salmon species, the daily harvest and possession limits were two and four fish, respectively. However, the aggregate limit for all salmon combined was two salmon per day, four fish in possession. Starting in 2003, recreational salmon fishing was permitted in the Tatshenshini River seven days a week; this fishery had previously been open from 6:00 am Saturday to 12:00 noon Tuesday each week. Headwater areas in the vicinity of the British Columbia/Yukon border were to be closed in late July to protect spawning Chinook salmon. Conservation thresholds that were expected to invoke additional restrictions in the recreational fishery were projected Klukshu weir counts of <1,000 Chinook salmon and less than 10,500 sockeye salmon (early and late runs combined).

A mandatory Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Card (YSCCC), introduced by the SSC in 1999, was required by all recreational salmon fishers in 2014. The purpose of the YSCCC is to improve harvest estimates and to serve as a statistical base to ascertain the importance of salmon to the Yukon recreational fishery. Anglers are required to report their harvest via mail by the late fall. Information requested includes the number, sex, size, date and location of salmon caught and released.

Since 2001, CAFN has imposed a fishing area closure from the Klukshu River Bridge crossing up to the new weir location to allow for better staging opportunities for salmon in the vicinity of the Klukshu/Tatshenshini confluence.

Escapement

Total drainage abundance programs are being investigated as part of the development of abundance-based management regimes and to accurately assess whether the escapement goals for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye salmon stocks are appropriate and if so, are being achieved. At this time, there are no programs in place to estimate the drainage wide coho salmon escapement. A large and variable proportion of the escapement of each species is enumerated at the weir on the Klukshu River. Current escapement monitoring programs including the Klukshu weir, Village Creek electronic counter, GSI based run reconstructions, and aerial surveys allow annual comparisons of escapement indices. The most reliable long term comparative escapement index for Alsek River drainage salmon stocks is the Klukshu River weir count. Escapements for 2014 are shown in Table 9.

Sockeye Salmon

In 2014, the Klukshu River sockeye salmon weir count was 12,384 and the escapement estimate was 12,148 (Table 9). The count of 2,732 early run fish (count through August 15) was slightly above the average of 2,571 as was the count of 9,652 late run fish with an average of 8,584. The total escapement of 12,148 fish was above the upper end of the recommended escapement goal range of 7,500 to 11,000 fish. The partial sockeye salmon count at Village Creek was 189; average is 2,400 fish. In 2014, a video system was used to enumerate fish at Village Creek but only provided counts from approximately mid-August to early September.

Chinook Salmon

The most reliable comparative Chinook salmon escapement index for the Alsek River drainage is the Klukshu River weir count. In 2014, the Chinook salmon weir count was 841 fish and the escapement estimate was 832 fish (Table 9,). The 2014 escapement estimate was just above the lower end the escapement goal range of 800 to 1,200 Klukshu Chinook salmon.

Coho Salmon

The Klukshu River coho salmon weir count was 341 well below the average of 1,950 fish.

ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Egg Collection

In 2014, sockeye salmon eggs were collected at Tahltan Lake on the Stikine River for the twenty-sixth year and in the Tatsamenie Lake system on the Taku River for the twenty-fifth year of this program.

Tahltan Lake

In 2014, Triton Environmental Consultants Ltd. were contracted to perform the egg take. The egg-take goal had been set at 6.0 million in the approved Stikine River Enhancement Plan. Prior to the start of the season Canada advised Alaska that they were revising the goal to 5.0 million because of a decision they had made to not stock sockeye salmon fry into Tuya Lake based on domestic issues; Canadian technical staff determined that the fry from a 5.0 million level egg take could all be planted into Tahltan Lake without exceeding agreed to treaty stocking guidelines. Egg-take activities were completed with approximately 3.9 million sockeye salmon eggs being delivered to Snettisham Hatchery. This fell short of the egg-take goal. It is not known what conditions may have hampered broodstock collection. Three of the twelve lots of eggs being transported to the hatchery were delayed by one day due to weather, one was delayed by two days and two of the twelve lots were delayed by three days. This level of delay is not inconsistent with past experience at the lake, although it was the greatest number of eggs delayed for 3 days. While almost all lots of eggs looked good upon arrival at Snettisham Hatchery, subsequent egg survival to 100 CTU was 75.9%, which is lower than desired.

Tatsamenie Lake

In 2014, B. Mercer and Associates Ltd was contracted to collect eggs at Tatsamenie Lake. Broodstock was captured for the twentieth year near the assessment weir at the outlet of Tatsamenie Lake and held until ripe. Escapement through the weir was 2,106 fish, with ~1,200 (57%) being females. An estimated 1.5 million sockeye salmon eggs were delivered from Tatsamenie Lake to Snettisham Hatchery for incubation and thermal marking. While this fell short of the bilaterally agreed-to egg-take goal of 2.0 million in the approved Taku Enhancement Production Plan; it was the maximum eggs that could be collected without exceeding the recognized Canadian regulation restricting broodstock to no more than 30% of escapement. Two of the four lots of eggs being transported to the hatchery were delayed by a day due to weather. These delays are largely due to short day length in the late fall. Average egg survival to 100 CTU was 89%.

King Salmon Lake

On September 14, 2014 an estimated 200,000 sockeye salmon eggs were collected from 71 females at King Salmon Lake. The estimated survival of these eggs is 89% to the 100 cell stage. This project is supported by the Northern Endowment Fund and led by the Taku River Tlingit Fisheries group. A similar number of eggs were collected in 2012.

Incubation, Thermal Marking, and Fry Plants

Snettisham Hatchery is operated by DIPAC, a private aquaculture organization in Juneau. A cooperative agreement between ADF&G and DIPAC provides for Snettisham Hatchery to serve the needs of the joint TBR enhancement projects.

Egg incubation and thermal-marking at Snettisham Hatchery went smoothly in 2013/2014. In 2014, brood year 2013 fry were transported to the appropriate systems from May 27 to June 12. There were modest IHNV losses of the 2013 brood year. An estimated 370,000 eggs from two Tahltan Lake incubators and an estimated 184,000 Tatsamenie fry in a single incubator were confirmed positive with IHNV and destroyed.

Tahltan Lake

In 2014, a total of 2.066 million sockeye salmon fry were stocked back into Tahltan Lake. These fish were from eggs collected in Tahltan Lake in the fall of 2013. Survival from green-egg to stocking fry was 59%. Fry stocking took place on May 27, 28 and 29.

Tuya Lake

In 2014, a total of 462,000 sockeye salmon fry were stocked in Tuya Lake. These fish were from eggs collected at Tahltan Lake in the fall of 2013. Survival from green-egg to stocked fry was 66%. Fry stocking took place on June 12.

Tatsamenie Lake

In 2014, a total of 1.136 million sockeye salmon fry were stocked in Tatsamenie Lake. These fish were from eggs collected at Tatsamenie Lake in the fall of 2013. Survival from green-egg to stocked fry was 73%. Fry stocking took place on May 29, May 30, and June 6. In addition, as part of an onshore extended rearing project, 185,000 fry were released on August 6 and August 9 at 4.2 grams. These fry had been reared to 1.1 grams in the hatchery, transported to the lake on June 11, reared in four onshore rearing tanks located near the northeast end of the lake, and then reared for a short time in lake pens. Preliminary evidence indicates the majority of the fed fry went out in August as 0+smolts. This was the sixth year of this program. Full evaluation of the success of this study will not be available until these fish return as adults.

King Salmon Lake

No fry were available for release at King Salmon Lake in 2014 because eggs were not collected in 2013.

Sockeye Supplementation Evaluation Surveys

Acoustic, Trawl, Beach Seine and Limnological Sampling

Standard limnological surveys were conducted at Tatsamenie and Tahltan lakes. No surveys were conducted on Tuya or Trapper lakes. No hydroacoustic surveys were conducted in 2014.

Thermal Mark Laboratories

ADF&G Thermal Mark Laboratory

During the 2014 season, the ADF&G Thermal Mark Lab processed 18,994 sockeye salmon otoliths collected by ADF&G and DFO staff as part of the U.S./Canada fry-stocking evaluation program. These collections came from commercial and test fisheries in both U.S. and Canadian waters on the Taku and Stikine rivers over a 10-week period. The laboratory provided estimates on hatchery contributions for 82 distinct sample collections. Estimates of the percentage of hatchery fish contributed to commercial fishery catches were provided to ADF&G and DFO fishery managers 24 to 48 hours after samples arrived at the lab.

Preliminary contribution estimates of stocked fish to Alaskan harvest were 9,843 stocked Stikine River fish to District 106 and 108 gillnet fisheries, and 889 stocked Taku River fish to District 111 gillnet fisheries. Preliminary estimates of contributions to Canadian fisheries included 15,474 stocked fish to Stikine River fisheries and 398 stocked fish to the Taku River fisheries.

Canadian Thermal Mark Laboratory

Subsamples of juvenile and adult otolith samples collected at the study lakes during the 2014 season are being analyzed at the DFO thermal mark lab in Whitehorse.

APPENDICES

Standards

Large Chinook salmon are MEF length ≥ 660

Unless otherwise stated Chinook salmon are large

Test fisheries for Chinook salmon became commercial assessment test fisheries starting in 2004

Data not available to estimate catches of Alaska Hatchery pink and chum salmon

All catches of Tahltan, Trapper, and Tatsamenic lakes, unless otherwise noted, include both wild and hatchery fish.

Bold numbers are incomplete numbers

Italicized numbers used when the GSI estimates do not meet the Credible Intervals: estimating the proportion of mixtures within 10% of the true mixture 90% of the time

Appendix A. 1. Weekly harvest of Chinook salmon in the U.S. gillnet, troll, recreational, and subsistence and estimates of Stikine River bound Chinook salmon in District 108, 2014.

ONLY inseason reference see the historcial Appendix B3 for final postseason estimate. All inseason estimates are based on CWT (excluding PU)

	Subsistence	D108 sport			D108 gillnet				D108 troll			US total large
SW	Large Stikine	Large total	Large hatchery	Large Stikine	Nonlarge	Large total	Large hatchery	Large Stikine	Large total	Large hatchery	Large Stikine	Stikine harvest
18		0	0	0								0
19		63	0	63					81	17	64	127
20		98	86	12					92	18	74	86
21		377	18	359					128	54	74	433
22		562	93	469					209	29	180	649
23		287	0	287					288	417	-129	158
24		189	127	62					168	154	14	76
25	3	217	0	217	759	1,352	1,623	-271	222	36	186	135
26	5	70	0	70	740	868	428	440	305	183	122	637
27	6	77	0	77	746	1,508	2,150	-642	81	0	81	-478
28	16	21	28	-7	126	501	48	453	11	0	11	473
29	14	7	0	7	332	525	367	158	0	0	0	179
Total	44	1,968	352	1,616	2,704	4,753	4,616	137	1,585	908	677	2,474

Appendix A. 2. Weekly harvest of Chinook salmon in the Canadian commercial, Telegraph Aboriginal, and recreational fishery in the Stikine River, 2014.

	LRCF													Canada total
	Kept		Released		Estimated mortality (50%)		URCF		Aboriginal Telegraph		Tahltan sport fishery			large Stikine
SW	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Retained	Released	Total	harvest
19														0
20														0
21									1	0				1
22									3	0				3
23									23	4				23
24									179	43				179
25	169	19			0	0			298	34				467
26	207	134		2	0	1			153	0				360
27	281	167		3	0	2			159	4	10		10	450
28	168	141		2	0	1	0	0	112	0	20		20	300
29	42	35			0	0	0	0	68	7	10		10	120
30	19	10	1		1	0			2	0	10		10	32
31	5	3			0	0			21	11				26
32	3	2			0	0			1	0				4
33	0	0	2	1	1	1			0	0				1
34	0	0	3		2	0								2
35	1	1	4		2	0								3
36	0	0	5		3	0								3
37														0
Total kept	896	511	15	8	8	4	0	0	1,020	103	50	0	50	1,974
Total harvest	911	519												1,974
Total harvest + mortality	904	515												

Appendix A. 3. Weekly harvest of Chinook salmon in the Canadian test fisheries in the Stikine River, 2014.

	Drift		Set		Commercial license		Tuya		Total	
SW	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge
19					26	6			26	6
20					58	3			58	3
21					212	22			212	22
22					288	27			288	27
23					315	30			315	30
24					419	40			419	40
25									0	0
26	9	3	1	1					10	4
27	5	3	3	4					8	7
28	2	5	0	0					2	5
29	1	1	0	0					1	1
30	1	0	1	1					2	1
31	0	0	0	0			19	5	19	5
32	0	0	0	0					0	0
33	0	0	0	0					0	0
34	0	0	0	0					0	0
35	0	0	0	0					0	0
36									0	0
37									0	0
38									0	0
39									0	0
40									0	0
41									0	0
42									0	0
Total	18	12	5	6	1,319	127	19	5	1,361	150

Appendix A. 4. Weekly harvest of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 fisheries, 2014.

SW	Subsistence	D106 Total	D106-30	D106-41/42	D108
24					
25	23	3,218	535	2,683	1,699
26	147	2,626	897	1,729	2,635
27	185	5,218	2,029	3,189	5,965
28	332	10,664	5,600	5,064	2,687
29	414	8,158	3,681	4,477	2,217
30	357	9,296	5,083	4,213	2,632
31	44	3,545	1,099	2,446	776
32	3	6,924	3,260	3,664	828
33	10	1,791	667	1,124	146
34	10	4,880	1,894	2986	124
35	1	1,528	633	895	62
36	0	430	122	308	34
37	1	97	34	63	2
38		50	17	33	1
39		5	1	4	0
40		0	0	0	0
41		0	0	0	0
Total	1,527	58,430	25,552	32,878	19,808

Appendix A. 5. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan D106 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

Estimates derived from GSI estimates for subdistricts 10641/42 and 106-30; see Appendices G. 1 and G. 2. for GSI details.

		Stikine					
SW	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	WildTahltan
25	0.410	0.411	0.151	0.027	0.590	0.194	0.217
26	0.672	0.205	0.092	0.031	0.328	0.136	0.069
27	0.662	0.180	0.111	0.046	0.338	0.081	0.099
28	0.940	0.008	0.022	0.030	0.060	0.005	0.003
29	0.939	0.013	0.016	0.031	0.061	0.005	0.008
30	0.924	0.011	0.011	0.055	0.076	0.005	0.006
31	0.952	0.001	0.008	0.039	0.048	0.001	0.000
32	0.997	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.000	0.000
33	0.983	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.017	0.000	0.000
34	0.983	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.017	0.000	0.000
35	0.983	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.017	0.000	0.000
36	0.983	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.017	0.000	0.000
37	0.983	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.017	0.000	0.000
38	0.983	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.017	0.000	0.000
39	0.982	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.018	0.000	0.000
Total	0.885	0.053	0.031	0.031	0.115		
25	1,320	1,322	487	88	1,898	625	697
26	1,765	538	242	81	861	357	180
27	3,456	941	579	242	1,762	424	517
28	10,019	90	238	317	645	53	37
29	7,661	109	131	257	497	45	64
30	8,589	98	98	512	707	45	53
31	3,376	4	27	137	169	4	0
32	6,900	1	12	11	24	0	0
33	1,761	0	0	30	30	0	0
34	4,798	0	0	82	82	0	0
35	1,502	0	0	26	26	0	0
36	423	0	0	7	7	0	0
37	95	0	0	2	2	0	0
38	49	0	0	1	1	0	0
39	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51,720	3,103	1,815	1,792	6,710	1,553	1,550

Appendix A. 6. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41/42 (Sumner Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

Estimates based on mean GSI; see Appendix G. 1 for GSI details.

		Stikine					
SW	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	WildTahltan
25	0.295	0.491	0.181	0.032	0.705	0.231	0.260
26	*0.537*	0.298	*0.129*	*0.036*	0.463	*0.194*	*0.104*
27	0.480	0.270	0.175	0.075	0.520	0.120	0.149
28	0.897	0.014	0.043	0.046	0.103	0.007	0.007
29	0.922	0.024	0.027	0.027	0.078	0.010	0.014
30	0.854	0.019	0.023	0.103	0.146	0.007	0.012
31	0.946	0.000	0.007	0.047	0.054	0.000	0.000
32	0.994	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.006	0.000	0.000
33	0.982	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.018	0.000	0.000
34	**0.982**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.018**	0.018	**0.000**	**0.000**
35	**0.982**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.018**	0.018	**0.000**	**0.000**
36	**0.982**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.018**	0.018	**0.000**	**0.000**
37	**0.982**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.018**	0.018	**0.000**	**0.000**
38	**0.982**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.018**	0.018	**0.000**	**0.000**
39	**0.982**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.018**	0.018	**0.000**	**0.000**
Total	0.815	0.090	0.053	0.043	0.185	0.044	0.046
25	792	1,318	487	86	1,891	621	697
26	928	515	224	62	801	335	180
27	1,530	860	559	240	1,659	384	477
28	4,542	71	219	232	522	34	37
29	4,128	109	119	121	349	45	64
30	3,599	80	98	435	614	28	52
31	2,314	0	16	115	132	0	0
32	3,643	0	12	8	21	0	0
33	1,103	0	0	20	21	0	0
34	2,931	0	0	54	55	0	0
35	879	0	0	16	16	0	0
36	302	0	0	6	6	0	0
37	62	0	0	1	1	0	0
38	32	0	0	1	1	0	0
39	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26,791	2,954	1,734	1,399	6,087	1,446	1,508

Appendix A. 7. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

Estimates based on mean GSI; see Appendix G. 2 for GSI details.

		Stikine					
SW	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	WildTahltan
25	0.987	0.008	0.000	0.005	0.013	0.008	0.000
26	0.934	0.025	0.020	0.022	0.066	0.025	0.000
27	0.949	0.040	0.010	0.001	0.051	0.020	0.020
28	0.978	0.003	0.003	0.015	0.022	0.003	0.000
29	0.960	0.000	0.003	0.037	0.040	0.000	0.000
30	0.982	0.003	0.000	0.015	0.018	0.003	0.000
31	0.967	0.003	0.010	0.020	0.033	0.003	0.000
32	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000
33	0.986	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.014	0.000	0.000
34	0.985	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.015	0.000	0.000
35	**0.985**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.015**	0.015	**0.000**	**0.000**
36	**0.985**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.015**	0.015	**0.000**	**0.000**
37	**0.985**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.015**	0.015	**0.000**	**0.000**
38	**0.985**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.015**	0.015	**0.000**	**0.000**
39	**0.985**	0.000	**0.000**	**0.015**	0.015	**0.000**	**0.000**
Total	0.976	0.006	0.003	0.015	0.024	0.004	0.002
25	528	4	0	2	7	4	0
26	837	22	18	19	60	22	0
27	1,926	81	20	2	103	40	40
28	5,477	19	19	85	123	19	0
29	3,533	0	12	135	148	0	0
30	4,989	17	0	76	94	17	0
31	1,062	4	11	22	37	4	0
32	3,257	0	0	2	3	0	0
33	658	0	0	9	9	0	0
34	1,866	0	0	28	28	0	0
35	624	0	0	9	9	0	0
36	120	0	0	2	2	0	0
37	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24,929	149	80	394	623	107	42

Appendix A. 8. Weekly stock proportions sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

Estimates based on mean GSI; see Appendix G. 3 for GSI details.

		Stikine					
SW	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	WildTahltan
25	0.095	0.682	0.149	0.075	0.905	0.331	0.350
26	0.066	0.592	0.254	0.088	0.934	0.288	0.304
27	0.099	0.472	0.212	0.217	0.901	0.259	0.213
28	0.294	0.185	0.113	0.408	0.706	0.101	0.083
29	0.201	0.167	0.070	0.562	0.799	0.079	0.088
30	0.485	0.076	0.025	0.414	0.515	0.056	0.020
31	0.408	0.018	0.052	0.522	0.592	0.015	0.003
32	0.411	0.018	0.024	0.547	0.589	0.010	0.007
33	0.092	0.000	0.045	0.863	0.908	0.000	0.000
34	*0.245*	0.020	*0.000*	*0.734*	0.755	*0.020*	*0.000*
35	***0.245***	0.020	***0.000***	***0.734***	0.755	***0.020***	***0.000***
36	***0.245***	0.020	***0.000***	***0.734***	0.755	***0.020***	***0.000***
Total	0.210	0.335	0.140	0.315	0.790	0.176	0.159
25	161	1,158	252	128	1,538	562	595
26	174	1,559	670	232	2,461	758	801
27	591	2,813	1,267	1,294	5,374	1,543	1,269
28	790	496	304	1,097	1,897	272	224
29	445	371	155	1,246	1,772	176	195
30	1,277	201	66	1,089	1,355	148	53
31	317	14	40	405	459	11	3
32	341	15	20	453	487	9	6
33	13	0	7	126	133	0	0
34	30	2	0	91	94	2	0
35	15	1	0	46	47	1	0
36	8	1	0	25	26	1	0
Total	4,162	6,631	2,781	6,231	15,643	3,484	3,147

Appendix A. 9. Weekly sockeye salmon harvest and effort in the Canadian commercial and assessment fisheries in the lower Stikine River, 2014.

	LRCF					Telegraph	Drift Net Test		Set Net Test		Commercial	Test
SW	Harvest	Permits	Days	Permit days	URCF	aboriginal	Harvest	# drifts	Harvest	hours	License	Total
19				0.0								0
20				0.0								0
21				0.0		0						0
22				0.0		0						0
23				0.0		1						0
24				0.0		1					15	15
25	114	12.00	0.17	2.0		99						0
26	2,647	12.0	1.00	12.0		393	68	28	154	24		222
27	10,936	12.0	2.00	24.0		687	65	28	342	48		407
28	7,960	12.0	3.00	36.0	283	4,473	54	28	179	24		233
29	2,978	12.0	2.00	24.0	265	2,658	53	28	135	24		188
30	2,934	12.0	2.00	24.0		968	39	28	277	48		316
31	999	12.0	2.00	24.0		563	31	28	92	48		123
32	1,438	9.0	3.00	27.0		104	27	42	102	144		129
33	67	4.0	2.00	8.0		4	9	42	46	144		55
34	146	7.0	2.00	14.0			15	42	78	96		93
35	200	8.4	5.00	42.0			1	21	5	96		6
36	68	10.8	4.00	43.0								0
37												0
38												0
39												0
Total	30,487		28.2	280.0	548	9,951	362	315	1,410	696	15	1,787

Appendix A. 10. Weekly sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower Stikine River, 2014.

Sex specific age compositions were calculated and the stock composition of the females sampled for egg diameters was expanded to the harvest by age.

	Porportion					Harvest				
SW	Small Egg	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahltanEnhance	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	WildTahltan	TahltanEnhance
19	0.907	0.634	0.296	0.071	0.318	0	0	0	0	0
20	0.907	0.634	0.296	0.071	0.318	0	0	0	0	0
21	0.907	0.634	0.296	0.071	0.318	0	0	0	0	0
22	0.907	0.634	0.296	0.071	0.318	0	0	0	0	0
23	0.907	0.634	0.296	0.071	0.318	0	0	0	0	0
24	0.907	0.634	0.296	0.071	0.318	0	0	0	0	0
25	0.907	0.634	0.296	0.071	0.318	72	34	8	36	36
26	0.907	0.634	0.296	0.071	0.318	1,677	783	187	835	842
27	0.981	0.614	0.293	0.093	0.355	6,714	3,201	1,021	2,832	3,882
28	0.910	0.615	0.239	0.146	0.271	4,892	1,902	1,166	2,732	2,160
29	0.730	0.522	0.212	0.266	0.220	1,554	632	792	899	655
30	0.311	0.396	0.180	0.424	0.070	1,161	529	1,245	954	206
31	0.322	0.227	0.216	0.556	0.087	227	216	556	140	87
32	0.185	0.241	0.072	0.687	0.055	346	103	988	268	78
33	0.139	0.147	0.088	0.765	0.015	10	6	51	9	1
34	0.063	0.109	0.048	0.844	0.021	16	7	123	13	3
35	0.063	0.040	0.020	0.940	0.007	8	4	188	7	1
36	0.063	0.000	0.029	0.971	0.000	0	2	66	0	0
37										
Total						16,678	7,418	6,391	8,725	7,953
Proportion						0.547	0.243	0.210	0.286	0.261

	Harvest/Effort below Porcupine		CPUE						
Week	Sockeye	Permit Day	Total	Small Egg	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	WildTahltan	TahltanEnhance
19	0	0.0							
20	0	0.0							
21	0	0.0							
22	0	0.0							
23	0	0.0							
24	0	0.0							
25	114	2.0	57.000	51.699	36.121	16.852	4.027	17.984	18.136
26	2,647	12.0	220.583	200.069	139.783	65.216	15.585	69.597	70.186
27	10,936	24.0	455.667	446.790	279.750	133.375	42.542	117.988	161.762
28	7,960	36.0	221.111	201.140	135.889	52.833	32.389	75.889	60.000
29	2,978	24.0	124.083	90.581	64.770	26.324	32.989	37.472	27.298
30	2,934	24.0	122.250	38.020	48.359	22.034	51.857	39.758	8.601
31	999	24.0	41.625	13.413	9.468	9.009	23.148	5.836	3.632
32	1,438	27.0	53.259	9.828	12.833	3.820	36.606	9.928	2.905
33	67	8.0	8.375	1.163	1.232	0.739	6.404	1.103	0.129
34	146	14.0	10.429	0.652	1.135	0.497	8.797	0.921	0.214
35	200	42.0	4.762	0.298	0.190	0.095	4.476	0.158	0.032
36	68	43.0	1.581	0.099	0.000	0.047	1.535	0.000	0.000
37									
Total			1320.73	1053.75	729.53	330.84	260.36	376.63	352.89
Proportion				0.798	0.552	0.250	0.197	0.285	0.267

Appendix A. 11. Harvest by stock and week for sockeye salmon in the Canadian upper river commercial and Aboriginal fisheries in the Stikine River, 2014.

If no fishery, commercial harvest from comparable week was used.

	Stock				
SW	All Tahltanb	Tuya	Mainstem	WildTahltan	TahltanEnhance
Proportion by stock for upper river fisheries					
24	0.600	0.267	0.133	0.333	0.267
25	0.600	0.267	0.133	0.333	0.267
26	0.600	0.267	0.133	0.333	0.267
27	0.600	0.267	0.133	0.333	0.267
28	0.542	0.402	0.056	0.312	0.230
29	0.588	0.353	0.059	0.353	0.235
30	0.643	0.357	0.000	0.500	0.143
31	0.805	0.108	0.087	0.373	0.432
32	0.339	0.444	0.216	0.165	0.175
33	0.339	0.444	0.216	0.165	0.175
34					
Total					
Harvest by stock for upper river commercial fishery					
28	153	114	16	88	65
29	156	94	16	94	62
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total	309	207	31	182	127
Harvest by stock for Telegraph Aboriginal fishery					
24	1	0	0	0	0
25	59	26	13	33	26
26	236	105	52	131	105
27	412	183	92	229	183
28	2,425	1,799	249	1,397	1,028
29	1,564	939	156	938	625
30	622	346	0	484	138
31	453	61	49	210	243
32	35	46	22	17	18
33	1	2	1	1	1
34	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,809	3,508	634	3,440	2,369

Appendix A. 12. Weekly harvest, CPUE, and migratory timing of Tahltan, Tuya, and mainstem sockeye salmon stocks in the Stikine River test fishery, 2014.

Sex specific age compositions were and the stock composition of the females sampled for egg diameters was expanded to the harvest by age.
If no fishery, a proxy in SW 25-27 was based on the rate of change from the LRCF.

		Proportions				Harvest				CPUE				Migratory Timing		
SW	small egg	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahltanEnhance	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahltanEnhance	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem
Drift gillnet																
25	0.982	0.688	0.276	0.036	0.314	10	4	1	5	0.432	0.173	0.023	0.628	0.033	0.013	0.002
26	0.982	0.688	0.276	0.036	0.314	47	19	2	21	1.670	0.670	0.088	2.429	0.129	0.052	0.007
27	0.932	0.626	0.313	0.062	0.331	41	20	4	22	1.452	0.726	0.143	2.321	0.112	0.056	0.011
28	0.826	0.511	0.359	0.130	0.235	28	19	7	13	0.985	0.693	0.250	1.929	0.076	0.053	0.019
29	0.651	0.473	0.282	0.245	0.216	25	15	13	11	0.896	0.534	0.463	1.893	0.069	0.041	0.036
30	0.389	0.364	0.214	0.422	0.106	14	8	16	4	0.507	0.298	0.587	1.393	0.039	0.023	0.045
31	0.314	0.280	0.160	0.560	0.109	9	5	17	3	0.310	0.177	0.620	1.107	0.024	0.014	0.048
32	0.088	0.171	0.093	0.736	0.007	5	3	20	0	0.110	0.060	0.473	0.643	0.008	0.005	0.037
33	0.273	0.091	0.055	0.855	0.048	1	0	8	0	0.019	0.012	0.183	0.214	0.002	0.001	0.014
34	0.089	0.030	0.030	0.939	0.000	0	0	14	0	0.011	0.011	0.335	0.357	0.001	0.001	0.026
35	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0	0	1	0	0.000	0.000	0.048	0.048	0.000	0.000	0.004
Total						179	94	103	80	6.393	3.354	3.214	12.961			
Proportion						0.475	0.250	0.274						0.493	0.259	0.248
Set gillnet																
26		0.688	0.276	0.036	0.314	106	43	6	48	4.413	1.771	0.232	6.417	0.122	0.049	0.006
27		0.626	0.313	0.062	0.331	214	107	21	113	4.458	2.229	0.439	7.125	0.123	0.062	0.012
28		0.511	0.359	0.130	0.235	91	64	23	42	3.810	2.680	0.969	7.458	0.105	0.074	0.027
29		0.473	0.282	0.245	0.216	64	38	33	29	2.663	1.586	1.376	5.625	0.074	0.044	0.038
30		0.364	0.214	0.422	0.106	101	59	117	29	2.102	1.235	2.434	5.771	0.058	0.034	0.067
31		0.280	0.160	0.560	0.109	26	15	52	10	0.537	0.307	1.073	1.917	0.015	0.008	0.030
32		0.171	0.093	0.736	0.007	17	9	75	1	0.121	0.066	0.522	0.708	0.003	0.002	0.014
33		0.091	0.055	0.855	0.048	4	3	39	2	0.029	0.017	0.273	0.319	0.001	0.000	0.008
34		0.030	0.030	0.939	0.000	2	2	73	0	0.025	0.025	0.763	0.813	0.001	0.001	0.021
35		0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0	0	5	0	0.000	0.000	0.052	0.052	0.000	0.000	0.001
Total						626	340	444	275	18.16	9.92	8.13	36.20			
Proportion						0.444	0.241	0.315						0.501	0.274	0.225
Total Test Fishery Harvest																
25		0.688	0.276	0.036	0.314	10	4	1	5							
26		0.688	0.276	0.036	0.314	153	61	8	70							
27		0.626	0.313	0.062	0.331	255	127	25	135							
28		0.511	0.359	0.130	0.235	119	84	30	55							
29		0.473	0.282	0.245	0.216	89	53	46	41							
30		0.364	0.214	0.422	0.106	115	68	133	33							
31		0.280	0.160	0.560	0.109	34	20	69	13							
32		0.171	0.093	0.736	0.007	22	12	95	1							
33		0.091	0.055	0.855	0.048	5	3	47	3							
34		0.030	0.030	0.939	0.000	3	3	87	0							
35		0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0	0	6	0							
Total						805	435	547	355							
Proportion						0.450	0.243	0.306	0.199							
AllTahltan harvest				TahltanEnhar	WildTahltan											
25		0.000		0.000	0.000											
26		0.688		0.314	0.374											
27		0.626		0.331	0.295											
28		0.511		0.235	0.276											
29		0.473		0.216	0.257											
30		0.364		0.106	0.258											
31		0.280		0.109	0.171											
32		0.171		0.007	0.164											
33		0.091		0.048	0.043											
34		0.000		0.000	0.000											
35		0.000		0.000	0.000											

Appendix A. 13. Daily test harvest taken from the Tuya Assessment Fishery located above the Tahltan River, July 2014.

	Harvest	Proportions				Stock specific harvest			
Date	Total	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahktanEnhance	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahltanEnhance
7/27	127	0.490	0.480	0.030	0.120	62	61	4	15
7/28	223	0.490	0.480	0.030	0.120	109	107	7	27
7/29	214	0.490	0.480	0.030	0.120	105	103	6	26
7/30	201	0.490	0.480	0.030	0.120	98	96	6	24
7/31	118	0.490	0.480	0.030	0.120	58	57	4	14
Total	883	0.490	0.480	0.030	0.120	433	424	26	106

[a] Tuya component based on the 2011 results (year of above avg Tahltan return similar to 2014); Tahltan enhanced based on wk 31 FSC sampling

[b] m/s component based on results from the FSC fisheries sampling project in week 31

[c] enhanced component of the Tahltan stock based on the enhanced to wild ratio observed in wk 31 from the FSC sampling project

Appendix A. 14. Weekly coho salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 fisheries, 2014.

	D106					D108			Subsistence
SW	Hatchery	Wild	Total	106-41/42	106-30	Hatchery	Wild	Total	harvest
25	2,128	162	2,290	1,125	1,165	0	15	15	0
26	3,833	887	4,720	1,867	2,853	21	4	25	0
27	9,186	896	10,082	3,352	6,730	156	330	486	0
28	19,816	4,215	24,031	13,584	10,447	0	978	978	0
29	10,363	3,753	14,116	5,265	8,851	0	541	541	0
30	3,510	7,286	10,796	3,304	7,492	495	715	1,210	0
31	2,892	4,147	7,039	3,880	3,159	39	1,111	1,150	0
32	2,253	6,498	8,751	5,493	3,258	294	1,541	1,835	0
33	1,132	6,350	7,482	4,721	2,761	47	920	967	0
34	4,251	12,700	16,951	11,311	5,640	88	2,412	2,500	25
35	3,582	13,178	16,760	10,298	6,462	66	3,058	3,124	8
36	16,560	25,363	41,923	27,728	14,195	295	8,132	8,427	4
37	24,276	29,819	54,095	30,646	23,449	0	4,357	4,357	81
38	26,260	22,572	48,832	25,184	23,648	984	1,552	2,536	25
39-41	12,643	6,304	18,947	12,473	6,474	1,257	776	2,033	0
Total	142,685	144,130	286,815	160,231	126,584	3,742	26,442	30,184	143

Appendix A. 15. Weekly harvest of coho salmon in the Canadian lower river commercial fishery and test fisheries 2014.

		Test			
SW	LRCF	Drift	Set	Additional	Total
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26	0	0	0		0
27	0	0	0		0
28	0	0	0		0
29	0	0	0		0
30	8	0	1		9
31	8	1	1		10
32	129	8	19		156
33	24	10	43		77
34	248	39	116		403
35	2,278	25	79		2,382
36	2,714				2,714
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
Total	5,409	83	259	0	5,751

Appendix A. 16. Weekly salmon effort in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 fisheries, 2014.

Effort may be less than the sum of effort from 106-41&42 and 106-30 because some boats fished in more than one subdistrict.

		D106			106-41/42			106-30			D108		
SW	Start Date	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days
25	15-Jun	32	2.0	64	24	2.0	48	9	2.0	18	45	2.0	90
26	22-Jun	26	2.0	52	16	2.0	32	10	2.0	20	36	2.0	72
27	29-Jun	35	3.0	105	17	3.0	51	19	3.0	57	33	5.0	165
28	6-Jul	41	4.0	164	17	4.0	68	25	4.0	100	20	4.0	80
29	13-Jul	51	3.0	153	20	3.0	60	32	3.0	96	37	4.0	148
30	20-Jul	62	3.0	186	31	3.0	93	35	3.0	105	53	5.0	265
31	27-Jul	55	3.0	165	33	3.0	99	23	3.0	69	53	5.0	265
32	3-Aug	66	4.0	264	33	4.0	132	35	4.0	140	31	4.0	124
33	10-Aug	40	4.0	160	21	4.0	84	19	4.0	76	31	4.0	124
34	17-Aug	69	4.0	276	44	4.0	176	27	4.0	108	15	4.0	60
35	24-Aug	84	3.0	252	47	3.0	141	38	3.0	114	19	3.0	57
36	31-Aug	94	4.0	376	57	4.0	228	41	4.0	164	34	4.0	136
37	7-Sep	96	4.0	384	51	4.0	204	48	4.0	192	21	4.0	84
38	14-Sep	94	4.0	376	52	4.0	208	43	4.0	172	10	4.0	40
39	21-Sep	52	4.0	208	31	4.0	124	21	4.0	84	10	4.0	40
40	28-Sep	21	4.0	84	15	4.0	60	6	4.0	24	2	4.0	8
41	5-Oct	4	3.0	12	4	3.0	12	0	3.0	0	0	3.0	0
Total			58	3,281		58	1,820		58	1,539		65	1,758

Appendix A. 17. Weekly salmon effort in the Canadian fisheries in the Stikine River, 2014.

		Commercial license Test fishery			LRCF			URCF			Telegraph Aboriginal			Test	
SW	Start Date	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	# Drifts	Set hours
19	4-May	12.00	1.0	12			0								
20	11-May	12.00	2.0	24			0								
21	18-May	11.33	3.0	34			0				1	1	1		
22	25-May	12.00	1.0	12			0				1	1	1		
23	1-Jun	12.00	0.5	6			0				4	3	11		
24	8-Jun	12.00	0.5	6			0				5	7	36		
25	15-Jun				12.00	0.2	2				7	7	46		
26	22-Jun				12.00	1.0	12				7	7	49	28	24
27	29-Jun				12.00	2.0	24				7	7	51	28	48
28	6-Jul				12.00	3.0	36	1.0	2.0	2	29.7	7.0	208	28	24.0
29	13-Jul				12.00	2.0	24	1.0	2.0	2	23.0	7.0	161	28	24.0
30	20-Jul				12.00	2.0	24				10.9	7.0	76	28	48.0
31	27-Jul				12.00	2.0	24				5.4	7.0	38	28	48.0
32	3-Aug				9.00	3.0	27				1.3	6.0	8	42	144.0
33	10-Aug				4.00	2.0	8				1.0	2.0	2	42	144.0
34	17-Aug				7.00	2.0	14							42	96.0
35	24-Aug				8.40	5.0	42							21	96.0
36	31-Aug				10.75	4.0	43								
37	7-Sep						0								
38	14-Sep						0								
39	21-Sep						0								
40	28-Sep						0								
41							0								
42							0								
Total			8.0	94.0		28.2	280.0		4.0	4.0		69.0	688.0	315.0	696.0

Appendix A. 18. Tuya assessment fishery, 2014.

Date	total nets
7/27	6
7/28	6
7/29	6
7/30	6
7/31	6
Total	30

Appendix A. 19. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Tahltan Lake weir, 2014

		Cumulative				Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent	Date	Count	Count	Percent
16-Jul	weir in			22-Aug	73	40,096	99.88%
17-Jul	0	0	0.00%	23-Aug	8	40,104	99.90%
18-Jul	0	0	0.00%	24-Aug	3	40,107	99.91%
19-Jul	0	0	0.00%	25-Aug	19	40,126	99.95%
20-Jul	0	0	0.00%	26-Aug	11	40,137	99.98%
21-Jul	0	0	0.00%	27-Aug	0	40,137	99.98%
22-Jul	1	1	0.00%	28-Aug	0	40,137	99.98%
23-Jul	9,585	9,586	23.88%	29-Aug	0	40,137	99.98%
24-Jul	9,984	19,570	48.75%	30-Aug	1	40,138	99.98%
25-Jul	4,081	23,651	58.91%	31-Aug	5	40,143	100.00%
26-Jul	2,950	26,601	66.26%	1-Sep	0	40,143	100.00%
27-Jul	2,263	28,864	71.90%	2-Sep	0	40,143	100.00%
28-Jul	1,935	30,799	76.72%	3-Sep	0	40,143	100.00%
29-Jul	1,540	32,339	80.56%	4-Sep	0	40,143	100.00%
30-Jul	1,519	33,858	84.34%	5-Sep	0	40,143	100.00%
31-Jul	949	34,807	86.70%	6-Sep	2	40,145	100.00%
1-Aug	1,067	35,874	89.36%	7-Sep	0	40,145	100.00%
2-Aug	716	36,590	91.14%	8-Sep	0	40,145	100.00%
3-Aug	357	36,947	92.03%	9-Sep	0	40,145	100.00%
4-Aug	457	37,404	93.17%	10-Sep	0	40,145	100.00%
5-Aug	217	37,621	93.71%	11-Sep	weir out		
6-Aug	230	37,851	94.29%				
7-Aug	117	37,968	94.58%				
8-Aug	136	38,104	94.92%				
9-Aug	258	38,362	95.56%				
10-Aug	145	38,507	95.92%				
11-Aug	275	38,782	96.60%				
12-Aug	229	39,011	97.18%				
13-Aug	271	39,282	97.85%				
14-Aug	18	39,300	97.90%				
15-Aug	7	39,307	97.91%				
16-Aug	5	39,312	97.93%				
17-Aug	2	39,314	97.93%				
18-Aug	0	39,314	97.93%				
19-Aug	0	39,314	97.93%				
20-Aug	505	39,819	99.19%				
21-Aug	204	40,023	99.70%				

		Hatchery	Wild	Total
Total Counted		19,189	20,956	40,145
Fish removed for broodstock	0.563	1,622	1,259	2,881
Fish removed for otolith samples	0.478	191	209	400
Total Spawners		17,376	19,488	

Appendix A. 20. Daily counts of sockeye salmon smolt migrating through Tahltan Lake smolt weir, 2014.

		Cumulative				Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent	Date	Count	Count	Percent
11-May	weir in			6-15 June	70,464	1,531,823	100.00%
12-May	0	0	0.00%				
13-May	0	0	0.00%				
14-May	0	0	0.00%				
15-May	0	0	0.00%				
16-May	16,016	16,016	1.05%				
17-May	19,617	35,633	2.33%				
18-May	20,006	55,639	3.63%				
19-May	38,996	94,635	6.18%				
20-May	415,517	510,152	33.30%				
21-May	97,213	607,365	39.65%				
22-May	4,831	612,196	39.97%				
23-May	28,362	640,558	41.82%				
24-May	526,170	1,166,728	76.17%				
25-May	38,816	1,205,544	78.70%				
26-May	19,616	1,225,160	79.98%				
27-May	24,667	1,249,827	81.59%				
28-May	39,773	1,289,600	84.19%				
29-May	51,559	1,341,159	87.55%				
30-May	74,587	1,415,746	92.42%				
31-May	17,257	1,433,003	93.55%				
1-Jun	10,885	1,443,888	94.26%				
2-Jun	15,293	1,459,181	95.26%				
3-Jun	400	1,459,581	95.28%				
4-Jun	472	1,460,053	95.31%				
5-Jun	1,306	1,461,359	95.40%	Wild	980,367		
6-Jun	weir out			Hatchery	551,456		
Total					1,531,823		

[a] weir pulled earlier than normal; estimated that a minium of 4.6 percent of the run was not enumerated between 05-15 June, 2014

Appendix A. 21. Daily counts of adult Chinook salmon passing through Little Tahltan weir, 2014.

	Large Chinook salmon			non-large Chinook salmon		
		Cumulative			Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent	Count	Count	Percent
23-Jun	weir in					
24-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
25-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
26-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
27-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
28-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
29-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
30-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
1-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
2-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
3-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
4-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
5-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
6-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
7-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
8-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
9-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
10-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
11-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
12-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
13-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
14-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
15-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
16-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
17-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
18-Jul	4	4	2.37%	2	2	5.13%
19-Jul	2	6	3.55%	0	2	5.13%
20-Jul	2	8	4.73%	1	3	7.69%
21-Jul	5	13	7.69%	3	6	15.38%
22-Jul	11	24	14.20%	1	7	17.95%
23-Jul	18	42	24.85%	2	9	23.08%
24-Jul	12	54	31.95%	4	13	33.33%
25-Jul	2	56	33.14%	0	13	33.33%
26-Jul	7	63	37.28%	2	15	38.46%
27-Jul	10	73	43.20%	3	18	46.15%
28-Jul	35	108	63.91%	1	19	48.72%
29-Jul	10	118	69.82%	4	23	58.97%
30-Jul	13	131	77.51%	6	29	74.36%
31-Jul	23	154	91.12%	6	35	89.74%
1-Aug	10	164	97.04%	2	37	94.87%
2-Aug	2	166	98.22%	2	39	100.00%
3-Aug	1	167	98.82%	0	39	100.00%
4-Aug	2	169	100.00%	0	39	100.00%
5-Aug	0	169	100.00%	0	39	100.00%
6-Aug	0	169	100.00%	0	39	100.00%
7-Aug	0	169	100.00%	0	39	100.00%
8-Aug	0	169	100.00%	0	39	100.00%
9-Aug	weir out					
Total Counted		169			39	
Broodstock		0			0	
Escapement		169			39	

It is presumed that due to the Tahltan landslide around 705 of the Little Tahltan River Chinook salmon did not spawn.

Appendix B. 1. Historic salmon harvest and effort in the Alaskan District 106 commercial gillnet fishery, 1960–2014.

	Harvest						Days	Effort Permit
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Open	Days
1960	46	10,354	336	1,246	502			
1961	416	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479			
1962	1,308	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119			
1963	1,560	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103			
1964	2,082	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218			
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658			
1966	1,665	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756			
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370			
1968	1,316	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366			
1969	877	70,484	10,305	198,785	10,930	613	31.0	2,111
1970	782	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	586	41.0	1,863
1971	1,336	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	897	50.0	2,773
1972	2,548	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	1,090	42.0	3,320
1973	1,961	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	1,244	26.0	3,299
1974	1,929	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	1,216	28.0	2,178
1975	2,587	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	856	17.0	1,648
1976	386	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	375	22.0	827
1977	671	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	449	28.0	1,381
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	791	26.5	1,509
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	1,162	25.0	2,702
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	591	25.0	1,324
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	1,160	26.0	2,925
1982	1,648	193,801	31,584	25,533	18,646	831	23.0	1,699
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	728	32.0	1,452
1984	892	91,653	41,359	343,255	70,303	763	32.0	1,814
1985	1,687	264,987	91,188	584,953	69,673	1,196	32.0	2,672
1986	1,704	145,709	194,912	308,484	82,289	1,530	32.0	3,509
1987	836	136,427	34,534	243,482	42,025	982	20.0	1,766
1988	1,104	92,529	13,103	69,559	69,620	830	19.0	1,494
1989	1,544	192,734	92,385	1,101,194	67,351	1,253	34.0	3,221
1990	2,108	185,805	164,235	319,186	73,232	1,476	34.0	3,501
1991	2,055	144,104	198,160	133,566	124,630	1,554	39.0	3,620
1992	1,355	203,155	298,935	94,248	140,468	1,543	40.0	4,229
1993	992	205,955	231,038	537,960	134,601	1,772	38.0	4,352
1994	754	211,048	267,862	179,994	176,026	1,593	43.0	4,467
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,517	34.0	3,656
1996	644	311,100	223,640	188,035	283,290	1,661	46.0	5,289
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,357	39.0	3,667
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,586	43.0	4,397
1999	518	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	1,609	49.0	4,854
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	1,016	33.0	2,408
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,291	50.0	3,853
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	1,009	47.0	2,683
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,095	59.0	3,803
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	848	55.0	2,735
2005	1,572	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	947	53.0	2,963
2006	1,948	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	728	45.0	2,035
2007	2,144	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	913	49.0	2,740
2008	1,619	30,533	116,074	90,217	102,156	734	46.0	2,195
2009	2,138	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	1,122	45.0	3,252
2010	2,473	112,450	225,550	309,795	97,948	1,187	47.0	3,161
2011	3,008	146,069	117,860	337,169	158,096	1,002	41.0	2,647
2012	1,853	45,466	121,418	129,646	104,307	718	40.0	1,929
2013	2,202	49,223	160,659	474,551	94,260	843	60.0	3,272
2014	2,092	58,430	286,815	415,392	106,243	922	58.0	3,281
60-13	1,456	107,063	105,841	314,817	113,171		37.9	2,836
04-13	2,169	90,664	128,879	272,465	172,005	904	48.1	2,688

Appendix B. 2 Historic salmon harvest and effort in the Alaskan District 108 commercial gillnet fishery, 1962–2014.

	Harvest							Effort
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Days Open	Permit Days
1962	618	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035			
1963	1,431	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024			
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771			
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480			
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730			
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955			
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537			
1969	5,021	19,211	5,791	11,962	2,318	359	55	1,084
1970	3,199	15,121	18,529	20,523	12,304	418	54	1,222
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	22,216	4,665	363	57	1,061
1972	9,342	51,725	38,440	17,197	17,442	695	64	2,094
1973	9,254	21,393	5,837	6,585	6,680	584	39	1,519
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	564	31	1,240
1975	1,529	0	0	0	1	172	8	257
1976	1,123	18	6,074	722	124	210	20	372
1977	1,443	48,385	14,424	16,318	4,233	321	23	742
1978	531	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	255	12	565
1979	91	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	37	5	94
1980	631	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	161	22	327
1981	283	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	110	11	217
1982	1,052	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	250	21	494
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	101	17	260
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	28	16	88
1985	20	1,060	1,926	5,325	1,892	25	13	45
1986	102	4,185	7,439	4,901	5,928	83	25	216
1987	149	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	45	13	81
1988	206	1,246	12	144	3,109	30	8	60
1989	310	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	90	29	223
1990	557	11,574	8,218	13,822	9,382	157	34	359
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	264	49	846
1992	967	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	445	51	1,812
1993	1,628	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	556	48	2,220
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	721	58	3,011
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	593	50	2,581
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	694	57	3,228
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	582	44	2,537
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	355	45	1,073
1999	1,049	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	630	54	2,209
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	265	35	714
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	112	34	377
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	100	30	323
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	364	56	1,454
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	529	53	2,058
2005	26,970	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	1,318	78	4,591
2006	30,033	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,827	1,374	64	4,032
2007	17,463	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,573	1,120	56	2,722
2008	14,599	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	1,207	58	3,083
2009	2,830	36,680	30,860	27,010	190,800	693	47	2,287
2010	2,359	32,737	42,772	58,610	51,005	541	45	1,557
2011	5,321	51,478	20,720	65,022	142,526	628	41	1,806
2012	8,027	21,997	20,100	16,374	240,569	651	43	1,642
2013	10,817	20,609	43,669	116,026	103,365	616	60	2,334
2014	8,023	19,808	30,184	33,830	84,771	511	62	1,501
60-13	4,071	30,705	17,484	28,780	42,937		39.0	1,361
04-13	12,583	53,392	31,573	52,466	151,966	868	54.5	2,611

Appendix B. 3. Annual harvest of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in the U.S. gillnet, troll, recreational, and subsistence and estimates of Stikine River bound Chinook salmon in District 108, 2005–2014.

GSI used for sport and gillnet. Troll is based on GSI 2005-2008 and CWT 2009-present.
For detailed GSI stock comp estimates see Appendix G. 5.

		D108 Large Stikine Chinook			Total Large
Year	Subsistence	Sport	Gillnet	Troll	Stikine Chinook
2005	15	3,665	21,233	2,969	27,882
2006	37	3,346	17,259	1,418	22,060
2007	36	2,218	7,057	1,574	10,885
2008	26	1,453	4,905	951	7,335
2009	31	887	244	188	1,350
2010	53	586	238	427	1,303
2011	61	650	970	463	2,145
2012	46	608	1,209	506	2,370
2013	41	636	455	434	1,566
2014	44	697	204	677	1,622

Appendix B. 4. Chinook salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984–2014.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.

	Large Chinook			
Year	Total 106	106-41/42	106-30	108
1984	13	13		37
1985	16	16		33
1986	47	23	24	79
1987	25	24	1	30
1988	21	11	10	65
1989	15	11	4	15
1990	13	13		19
1991				21
1992				26
1993				30
1994	0	0		
—				
1998				0
1999				29
2000				21
—				
2009				113

Appendix B. 5. Chinook salmon harvest in the Canadian commercial and recreational fisheries in the Stikine River, 1979–2014.

	LRCF						URCF		Telegraph Aboriginal		Tahltan sport fishery		Total	
			Large		NonLarge									
Year	Large	Nonlarge	Released	morts	Released	morts	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge
1972													0	0
1973									200				200	0
1974									100				100	0
1975							178		1,024				1,202	0
1976							236		924				1,160	0
1977							62		100				162	0
1978							100		400				500	0
1979[b]	712	63							850		74	10	1,636	73
1980	1,488						156		587		136	18	2,367	18
1981	664						154		586		213	28	1,617	28
1982	1,693						76		618		181	24	2,568	24
1983	492	430					75		851	215	38	5	1,456	650
1984[c]									643	59	83	11	726	70
1985	256	91					62		793	94	92	12	1,203	197
1986	806	365					104	41	1,026	569	93	12	2,029	987
1987	909	242					109	19	1,183	183	138	18	2,339	462
1988	1,007	201					175	46	1,178	197	204	27	2,564	471
1989	1,537	157					54	17	1,078	115	132	18	2,801	307
1990	1,569	680					48	20	633	259	129	17	2,379	976
1991	641	318					117	32	753	310	129	17	1,640	677
1992	873	89					56	19	911	131	181	24	2,021	263
1993	830	164					44	2	929	142	386	52	2,189	360
1994	1,016	158					76	1	698	191	218	29	2,008	379
1995	1,067	599					9	17	570	244	107	14	1,753	874
1996	1,708	221					41	44	722	156	162	22	2,633	443
1997	3,283	186					45	6	1,155	94	188	25	4,671	311
1998	1,614	328					12	0	538	95	165	22	2,329	445
1999	2,127	789					24	12	765	463	166	22	3,082	1,286
2000	1,970	240					7	2	1,109	386	226	30	3,312	658
2001	826	59					0	0	665	44	190	12	1,681	115
2002	433	209					2	3	927	366	420	46	1,782	624
2003	695	672					19	12	682	373	167	46	1,563	1,103
2004	2,481	2,070					0	1	1,425	497	91	18	3,997	2,586
2005	19,070	1,181					28	1	800	94	118		20,016	1,276
2006	15,098	1,955					22	1	616	122	40		15,776	2,078
2007	10,131	1,469					10	25	364	233	0		10,505	1,727
2008	7,051	908					40	9	769	150	46		7,906	1,067
2009	1,587	498	339	170	153	77	11	26	496	136	20		2,284	737
2010	1,209	698	64	32	56	28	16	48	512	232	50		1,819	1,006
2011	1,737	1,260	58	29	100	50	2	14	515	218	53	23	2,336	1,565
2012	4,054	1,043	10	5	53	27	6	0	513	170	64		4,642	1,240
2013	1,086	815	1	1	37	19	8	0	809	508	50		1,954	1,341
2014	896	511	15	8	8	4	0	0	1,020	103	50	0	1,974	618
Averages														
85-13	2,989	609					40	15	798	233	139	24	3,973	881
04-13	6,350	1,190					14	13	682	236	53	21	7,123	1,462

Appendix B. 6. Chinook salmon harvest in inriver test fisheries in the Stikine River, 1985–2014.

	Drift		Set		Additional drift		Commercial license		Tuya		Total	
Year	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge
1985											0	0
1986	27	12									27	12
1987[b]	128		61								189	0
1988	168	14	101	15							269	29
1989	116	4	101	20							217	24
1990	167	6	64	12							231	18
1991	90	1	77	15							167	16
1992	135	27	62	21	417	134					614	182
1993	94	11	85	11	389	65					568	87
1994	43	4	74	34	178	40					295	78
1995	18	13	61	35	169	136					248	184
1996	42	5	64	40	192	31					298	76
1997	30	7									30	7
1998	25	11									25	11
1999	53	43	49	16	751	38					853	97
2000	59	4	87	0	787	14					933	18
2001	128	3	56	7	1,652	49					1,836	59
2002	63	50	48	56	1,545	217					1,656	323
2003	64	62	14	91	1,225	617					1,303	770
2004	29	41	22	39	0	0					51	80
2005	14	8	19	13	0	0					33	21
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
2007	2	0	3	0	0	0					5	0
2008	7	2	6	8	0	0			13		26	10
2009	3	0	0	0	0	0			29		32	0
2010	2	0	3	1	0	0	1,364	140	8	8	1,377	149
2011	22	28	0	1	0	0	799	219	13	6	834	254
2012	54	31	8	8	0	0	467	49	44	5	573	93
2013	6	4	4	8	0	0	1,406	268	1	19	1,417	299
2014	18	12	5	6	0	0	1,319	127	19	5	1,361	150
Averages												
85-13	57	14	43	19	348	64					504	103
04-13	14	11	7	8	0	0					435	91

Appendix B. 7. Index counts of Stikine River large Chinook salmon escapements, 1979–2014.

Inriver run and escapement generated from mark-recapture studies, inriver and marine harvest as reported in ADF&G fisheries data series reports
Total run from jointly accepted US and Canadian harvest estimates. Terminal run includes only harvest in the Stikine River and District 108.

	Inriver	Inriver		Marine	Terminal	% to	Little Tahltan		Tahltan	Beatty	Andrew	Andrew
Year	Run	harvest	scapement	harvest	Run	ittle Tahltan	Weir	Aerial	Aerial	Aerial	Creek	Comments
1979								1,166	2,118		327	Weir inc. broodstock
1980								2,137	960	122	282	Weir inc. broodstock
1981								3,334	1,852	558	536	Weir inc. broodstock
1982								2,830	1,690	567	672	Weir inc. broodstock
1983								594	453	83	366	Weir inc. broodstock
1984								1,294		126	389	Weir inc. broodstock
1985							3,114	1,598	1,490	147	624	Foot
1986							2,891	1,201	1,400	183	1,381	Foot
1987							4,783	2,706	1,390	312	1,537	Heli
1988							7,292	3,796	4,384	593	1,100	Foot
1989							4,715	2,527		362	1,034	Aerial
1990							4,392	1,755	2,134	271	1,295	Foot
1991							4,506	1,768	2,445	193	780	Aerial
1992							6,627	3,607	1,891	362	1,517	Heli
1993							11,437	4,010	2,249	757	2,067	Foot
1994							6,373	2,422		184	1,115	Heli
1995							3,072	1,117	696	152	669	Foot
1996	31,718	2,931	28,787			0.167	4,821	1,920	772	218	653	Heli
1997	31,509	4,701	26,808			0.207	5,547	1,907	260	218	571	Foot
1998	28,133	2,354	25,779			0.189	4,873	1,385	587	125	950	Foot
1999	23,716	3,935	19,781			0.239	4,733	1,379			1,180	Aerial
2000	30,301	4,245	26,056			0.254	6,631	2,720			1,346	Aerial
2001	66,646	3,517	63,129			0.154	9,730	4,258			2,055	Aerial
2002	53,893	3,438	50,455	3,587	57,480	0.148	7,476				1,708	Aerial
2003	49,881	2,866	47,015	3,895	53,776	0.138	6,492	1,903			1,160	Foot
2004	52,538	4,048	48,490	9,599	62,137	0.338	16,381	6,014			2,991	Foot
2005	59,885	20,049	39,836	27,882	87,767	0.182	7,253				1,979	Foot
2006	40,181	15,776	24,405	22,060	62,241	0.158	3,860				2,124	Foot
2007	25,069	10,510	14,559	10,885	35,954	0.039	562				1,736	Aerial
2008	26,284	7,932	18,352	7,335	33,619	0.145	2,663				981	Heli
2009	15,118	2,316	12,803	1,350	16,468	0.175	2,245				628	Aerial
2010	18,312	3,196	15,116	1,303	19,615	0.070	1,057				1,205	Heli
2011	17,652	3,170	14,482	2,145	19,797	0.073	1,058				936	Foot
2012	27,542	5,215	22,327	2,370	29,912	0.032	720				587	Heli
2013	20,154	3,371	16,783	1,566	21,720	0.052	878				920	Foot
2014[a]	27,701	3,335	24,366	1,622	29,323	0.007	169	121	514	15	1,261	Foot
Averages												
96-13	34,012	5,754	28,609			0.153	4,832				1,317	
04-13	30,274	7,558	22,715	8,649	38,923	0.126	3,668				1,409	

"It is presumed that due to the Tahltan landslide around 9,000 Chinook salmon did not spawn and thus the escapement estimate is erroneously high."

Appendix B. 8. General stock proportions and harvest of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan commercial gillnet fishery; District 106 & 108, 1982–2014.

Estimates based on SPA 1982-2011; GSI 2011 to present.

	D106		D106-41/42		D106-30		D108	
Year	Other	Total Stikine	Other	Total Stikine	Other	Total Stikine	Other	Total Stikine
1982	0.806	0.194						
1983	0.884	0.116						
1984	0.926	0.074						
1985	0.898	0.102	0.881	0.119	0.930	0.070	0.064	0.936
1986	0.982	0.018	0.970	0.030	0.998	0.002	0.223	0.777
1987	0.983	0.017	0.982	0.018	0.984	0.016	0.125	0.875
1988	0.980	0.020	0.980	0.020	0.979	0.021	0.251	0.749
1989	0.968	0.032	0.956	0.044	0.984	0.016	0.171	0.829
1990	0.979	0.021	0.974	0.026	0.985	0.015	0.523	0.477
1991	0.876	0.124	0.837	0.163	0.940	0.060	0.291	0.709
1992	0.828	0.172	0.823	0.177	0.841	0.159	0.214	0.786
1993	0.738	0.262	0.696	0.304	0.808	0.192	0.345	0.655
1994	0.833	0.167	0.802	0.198	0.925	0.075	0.534	0.466
1995	0.876	0.124	0.851	0.149	0.921	0.079	0.339	0.661
1996	0.799	0.201	0.724	0.276	0.990	0.010	0.184	0.816
1997	0.847	0.153	0.807	0.193	0.944	0.056	0.188	0.812
1998	0.905	0.095	0.887	0.113	0.947	0.053	0.223	0.777
1999	0.763	0.237	0.719	0.281	0.867	0.133	0.180	0.820
2000	0.876	0.124	0.833	0.167	0.954	0.046	0.331	0.669
2001	0.857	0.143	0.829	0.171	0.901	0.099	0.874	0.126
2002	0.856	0.144	0.831	0.169	0.915	0.085	0.995	0.005
2003	0.838	0.162	0.796	0.204	0.971	0.029	0.345	0.655
2004	0.721	0.279	0.641	0.359	0.948	0.053	0.131	0.869
2005	0.791	0.209	0.744	0.256	0.939	0.061	0.306	0.694
2006	0.726	0.274	0.602	0.398	0.941	0.059	0.197	0.803
2007	0.591	0.409	0.493	0.507	0.943	0.057	0.312	0.688
2008	0.445	0.555	0.328	0.672	0.691	0.309	0.199	0.801
2009	0.618	0.382	0.540	0.460	0.832	0.168	0.183	0.817
2010	0.877	0.123	0.792	0.208	0.970	0.030	0.233	0.767
2011	0.790	0.211	0.691	0.309	0.956	0.044	0.197	0.803
2012	0.809	0.191	0.728	0.272	0.961	0.039	0.150	0.850
2013	0.754	0.246	0.655	0.345	0.939	0.061	0.254	0.746
2014	0.885	0.115	0.815	0.185	0.976	0.024	0.210	0.790
Averages								
83-13	0.826	0.174	0.772	0.228	0.928	0.072	0.295	0.705
04-13	0.712	0.288	0.621	0.379	0.912	0.088	0.216	0.784
1982	156,130	37,671						
1983	43,192	5,650						
1984	84,902	6,751						
1985	237,929	27,058	151,525	20,563	86,404	6,495	68	992
1986	143,022	2,687	82,676	2,571	60,346	116	933	3,252
1987	134,083	2,344	77,752	1,413	56,331	931	203	1,418
1988	90,652	1,877	56,202	1,135	34,450	742	313	933
1989	186,562	6,172	103,099	4,787	83,463	1,385	1,725	8,358
1990	181,904	3,901	102,210	2,712	79,694	1,189	6,055	5,519
1991	126,240	17,864	74,767	14,588	51,473	3,277	5,233	12,754
1992	168,184	34,971	120,641	25,967	47,543	9,004	11,300	41,417
1993	151,918	54,037	90,421	39,438	61,497	14,599	26,500	50,374
1994	175,801	35,247	126,312	31,214	49,489	4,033	51,965	45,259
1995	181,619	25,679	113,848	19,865	67,771	5,814	26,015	50,741
1996	248,492	62,608	162,016	61,768	86,476	840	28,373	125,777
1997	142,766	25,752	95,719	22,956	47,047	2,796	17,533	75,506
1998	102,701	10,734	70,140	8,912	32,561	1,822	4,917	17,114
1999	80,026	24,809	52,717	20,608	27,313	4,197	6,578	30,023
2000	78,931	11,145	48,202	9,661	30,729	1,484	5,245	10,588
2001	140,590	23,423	82,215	17,004	58,375	6,419	533	77
2002	48,060	8,075	32,415	6,615	15,645	1,460	207	1
2003	97,984	18,920	70,483	18,112	27,501	808	14,526	27,632
2004	83,793	32,467	55,055	30,874	28,738	1,593	13,511	89,882
2005	87,144	23,048	62,221	21,426	24,923	1,622	30,403	69,062
2006	66,791	25,189	35,144	23,215	31,647	1,975	12,061	49,237
2007	54,625	37,855	35,691	36,720	18,934	1,136	22,027	48,554
2008	13,590	16,943	6,766	13,886	6,824	3,057	7,108	28,571
2009	69,179	42,805	44,431	37,795	24,749	5,009	6,712	29,968
2010	98,563	13,887	46,831	12,274	51,732	1,613	7,631	25,106
2011	115,324	30,765	63,576	28,380	51,748	2,385	10,127	41,351
2012	36,761	8,705	21,665	8,090	15,096	615	3,301	18,693
2013	37,109	12,114	21,030	11,070	16,079	1,044	5,243	15,366
2014	51,720	6,710	26,791	6,087	24,929	623	4,162	15,643
Averages								
83-13	114,518	21,599	72,613	19,090	43,951	3,016	11,253	31,846
04-13	66,288	24,378	39,241	22,373	27,047	2,005	11,812	41,579

Appendix B. 9. Stikine River stock proportions and harvest of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan commercial gillnet fishery; Districts 106 & 108, 1982–2014.

Estimates based on SPA 1982-2011; GSI 2011 to present

	D106			D106-41/42			D106-30			D108		
Year	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem
1982												
1983	0.103		0.013									
1984	0.029		0.044									
1985	0.091		0.011	0.109		0.010	0.056		0.013	0.292		0.644
1986	0.014		0.004	0.024		0.006	0.000		0.002	0.094		0.683
1987	0.010		0.007	0.015		0.003	0.004		0.012	0.438		0.437
1988	0.020		0.001	0.019		0.001	0.021		0.000	0.178		0.571
1989	0.006		0.026	0.009		0.036	0.002		0.015	0.034		0.795
1990	0.005		0.016	0.008		0.018	0.001		0.013	0.111		0.366
1991	0.100		0.024	0.129		0.034	0.052		0.008	0.395		0.314
1992	0.070		0.102	0.088		0.089	0.022		0.138	0.258		0.528
1993	0.098		0.164	0.134		0.169	0.036		0.156	0.256		0.399
1994	0.142		0.025	0.166		0.032	0.069		0.006	0.362		0.103
1995	0.081	0.001	0.043	0.099	0.001	0.048	0.047	0.000	0.032	0.455	0.006	0.200
1996	0.166	0.028	0.007	0.228	0.039	0.009	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.622	0.069	0.125
1997	0.058	0.079	0.016	0.079	0.101	0.014	0.009	0.026	0.021	0.362	0.261	0.189
1998	0.015	0.080	0.000	0.017	0.096	0.000	0.010	0.043	0.000	0.189	0.244	0.343
1999	0.057	0.061	0.118	0.074	0.079	0.128	0.018	0.020	0.095	0.414	0.201	0.205
2000	0.020	0.085	0.019	0.028	0.116	0.023	0.007	0.027	0.012	0.132	0.261	0.275
2001	0.039	0.079	0.025	0.032	0.112	0.028	0.049	0.029	0.021	0.000	0.005	0.121
2002	0.037	0.072	0.035	0.049	0.087	0.034	0.009	0.039	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.005
2003	0.075	0.053	0.035	0.097	0.068	0.040	0.005	0.005	0.019	0.179	0.062	0.414
2004	0.241	0.020	0.018	0.315	0.026	0.018	0.031	0.005	0.017	0.613	0.018	0.239
2005	0.182	0.000	0.027	0.227	0.000	0.029	0.041	0.000	0.020	0.437	0.000	0.257
2006	0.203	0.056	0.016	0.304	0.078	0.016	0.027	0.017	0.015	0.588	0.081	0.135
2007	0.322	0.082	0.005	0.403	0.099	0.005	0.028	0.021	0.007	0.474	0.147	0.067
2008	0.165	0.238	0.152	0.168	0.336	0.169	0.158	0.033	0.118	0.352	0.291	0.159
2009	0.215	0.090	0.077	0.287	0.104	0.068	0.016	0.050	0.103	0.360	0.225	0.232
2010	0.047	0.051	0.026	0.084	0.088	0.036	0.005	0.011	0.015	0.356	0.178	0.234
2011	0.094	0.066	0.050	0.146	0.098	0.065	0.005	0.013	0.025	0.445	0.142	0.216
2012	0.046	0.073	0.072	0.070	0.111	0.091	0.002	0.003	0.034	0.171	0.204	0.475
2013	0.068	0.060	0.118	0.099	0.089	0.156	0.008	0.007	0.047	0.180	0.125	0.440
2014	0.053	0.031	0.031	0.090	0.053	0.043	0.006	0.003	0.015	0.335	0.140	0.315
Averages												
83-13	0.091	0.067	0.042	0.121	0.091	0.047	0.026	0.018	0.035	0.302	0.133	0.316
04-13	0.158	0.074	0.056	0.210	0.103	0.065	0.032	0.016	0.040	0.397	0.141	0.245
1982												
1983	5,020		631									
1984	2,673		4,078									
1985	24,045		3,013	18,801		1,762	5,244		1,251	310		683
1986	2,081		606	2,070		501	11		105	393		2,858
1987	1,376		968	1,155		258	221		710	710		708
1988	1,813		64	1,071		64	742		0	222		711
1989	1,111		5,061	957		3,830	154		1,231	341		8,017
1990	915		2,986	801		1,911	114		1,075	1,280		4,239
1991	14,364		3,501	11,541		3,048	2,823		453	7,112		5,642
1992	14,187		20,784	12,961		13,005	1,226		7,778	13,599		27,818
1993	20,204		33,833	17,446		21,992	2,758		11,841	19,688		30,686
1994	29,876		5,371	26,164		5,050	3,712		321	35,222		10,037
1995	16,715	125	8,839	13,292	125	6,448	3,423	0	2,391	34,950	461	15,330
1996	51,598	8,821	2,189	50,924	8,731	2,113	674	90	76	95,837	10,621	19,319
1997	9,764	13,232	2,756	9,327	11,937	1,692	437	1,295	1,064	33,644	24,288	17,574
1998	1,678	9,020	36	1,326	7,555	31	352	1,465	5	4,170	5,383	7,561
1999	5,986	6,424	12,399	5,421	5,782	9,405	563	641	2,993	15,156	7,371	7,497
2000	1,827	7,612	1,706	1,617	6,727	1,317	210	885	389	2,097	4,138	4,353
2001	6,339	12,965	4,119	3,164	11,063	2,777	3,175	1,902	1,342	0	3	74
2002	2,055	4,058	1,962	1,896	3,394	1,325	159	664	637	0	0	1
2003	8,736	6,145	4,039	8,595	6,016	3,501	141	129	538	7,562	2,615	17,455
2004	28,027	2,382	2,058	27,098	2,244	1,532	929	138	526	63,347	1,869	24,666
2005	20,080	0	2,968	18,979	0	2,447	1,101	0	521	43,467	0	25,595
2006	18,640	5,122	1,427	17,729	4,553	933	911	569	494	36,021	4,944	8,272
2007	29,759	7,612	484	29,196	7,182	342	563	430	142	33,439	10,398	4,716
2008	5,031	7,261	4,651	3,467	6,936	3,483	1,564	325	1,168	12,547	10,365	5,659
2009	24,085	10,080	8,640	23,623	8,589	5,583	462	1,491	3,057	13,188	8,271	8,508
2010	5,231	5,775	2,882	4,959	5,210	2,105	272	565	776	11,645	5,811	7,651
2011	13,750	9,693	7,323	13,454	8,972	5,954	296	721	1,368	22,916	7,307	11,127
2012	2,108	3,338	3,259	2,079	3,292	2,718	29	46	541	3,760	4,492	10,443
2013	3,326	2,978	5,810	3,192	2,866	5,013	134	112	797	3,720	2,582	9,065
2014	3,103	1,815	1,792	2,954	1,734	1,399	149	80	394	6,631	2,781	6,231
Averages												
83-13	12,013	6,455	5,111	11,459	5,851	3,798	1,117	604	1,503	17,805	5,838	10,216
04-13	15,004	5,424	3,950	14,378	4,984	3,011	626	440	939	24,405	5,604	11,570

Appendix B. 10. Tahltan sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest of in the Alaskan commercial gillnet fishery; Districts 106 & 108, 1994–2014.

Estimates based on SPA through 2011; GSI 2011 to present.

	D106			D106-41/42			D106-30			D108		
Year	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan
1994	0.142	0.033	0.108	0.166	0.040	0.127	0.069	0.015	0.055	0.362	0.116	0.246
1995	0.081	0.036	0.044	0.099	0.051	0.049	0.047	0.010	0.036	0.455	0.257	0.198
1996	0.166	0.019	0.147	0.228	0.025	0.203	0.008	0.002	0.006	0.622	0.070	0.552
1997	0.058	0.021	0.037	0.079	0.023	0.056	0.009	0.015	-0.006	0.362	0.102	0.260
1998	0.015	0.002	0.013	0.017	0.003	0.014	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.189	0.008	0.182
1999	0.057	0.003	0.054	0.074	0.004	0.070	0.018	0.001	0.017	0.414	0.024	0.390
2000	0.020	0.003	0.017	0.028	0.004	0.024	0.007	0.000	0.007	0.132	0.032	0.100
2001	0.039	0.010	0.029	0.032	0.015	0.017	0.049	0.002	0.047	0.000	0.000	0.000
2002	0.037	0.012	0.024	0.049	0.017	0.031	0.009	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000
2003	0.075	0.036	0.039	0.097	0.047	0.050	0.005	0.001	0.004	0.179	0.087	0.092
2004	0.241	0.097	0.144	0.315	0.125	0.191	0.031	0.020	0.011	0.613	0.252	0.361
2005	0.182	0.094	0.088	0.227	0.123	0.104	0.041	0.002	0.039	0.437	0.258	0.179
2006	0.203	0.113	0.090	0.304	0.174	0.130	0.027	0.007	0.020	0.588	0.331	0.257
2007	0.322	0.200	0.122	0.403	0.251	0.152	0.028	0.015	0.013	0.474	0.324	0.150
2008	0.165	0.073	0.091	0.168	0.106	0.062	0.158	0.004	0.154	0.352	0.165	0.186
2009	0.215	0.063	0.152	0.287	0.084	0.203	0.016	0.004	0.012	0.360	0.097	0.262
2010	0.047	0.019	0.027	0.084	0.034	0.049	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.356	0.143	0.213
2011	0.094	0.051	0.043	0.146	0.079	0.067	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.445	0.191	0.254
2012	0.046	0.019	0.028	0.070	0.028	0.042	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.171	0.062	0.109
2013	0.068	0.032	0.035	0.099	0.048	0.051	0.008	0.002	0.006	0.180	0.093	0.088
2014	0.053	0.027	0.027	0.090	0.044	0.046	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.335	0.176	0.159
Averages												
94-13	0.114	0.047	0.067	0.149	0.064	0.085	0.028	0.005	0.022	0.335	0.131	0.204
04-13	0.158	0.076	0.082	0.210	0.105	0.105	0.032	0.006	0.026	0.397	0.192	0.206
1994	29,876	7,019	22,857	26,164	6,230	19,934	3,712	789	2,923	35,222	11,286	23,936
1995	16,715	7,533	9,182	13,292	6,778	6,514	3,423	755	2,668	34,950	19,726	15,224
1996	51,598	5,772	45,826	50,924	5,584	45,340	674	188	486	95,837	10,796	85,041
1997	9,764	3,483	6,281	9,327	2,733	6,594	437	750	-313	33,644	9,500	24,144
1998	1,678	201	1,477	1,326	201	1,125	352	0	352	4,170	170	4,000
1999	5,986	288	5,698	5,421	266	5,155	563	22	541	15,156	877	14,279
2000	1,827	254	1,573	1,617	254	1,363	210	0	210	2,097	506	1,591
2001	6,339	1,592	4,747	3,164	1,441	1,723	3,175	151	3,024	0	0	0
2002	2,055	680	1,375	1,896	680	1,216	159	0	159	0	0	0
2003	8,736	4,186	4,550	8,595	4,161	4,434	141	25	116	7,562	3,666	3,896
2004	28,027	11,306	16,721	27,098	10,713	16,385	929	593	336	63,347	26,073	37,274
2005	20,080	10,356	9,724	18,979	10,292	8,687	1,101	64	1,037	43,467	25,614	17,853
2006	18,640	10,363	8,277	17,729	10,126	7,603	911	237	674	36,021	20,259	15,762
2007	29,759	18,506	11,253	29,196	18,198	10,998	563	308	255	33,439	22,867	10,572
2008	5,031	2,240	2,791	3,467	2,196	1,271	1,564	44	1,520	12,547	5,899	6,648
2009	24,085	7,053	17,032	23,623	6,938	16,685	462	115	346	13,188	3,560	9,628
2010	5,231	2,140	3,091	4,959	2,035	2,924	272	105	167	11,645	4,665	6,980
2011	13,750	7,449	6,301	13,454	7,300	6,155	296	150	146	22,916	9,834	13,083
2012	2,108	852	1,256	2,079	824	1,255	29	28	1	3,760	1,372	2,388
2013	3,326	1,583	1,743	3,192	1,551	1,640	134	32	102	3,720	1,909	1,811
2014	3,103	1,553	1,550	2,954	1,446	1,508	149	107	42	6,631	3,484	3,147
Averages												
94-13	14,230	5,143	9,088	13,275	4,925	8,350	955	218	738	23,634	8,929	14,705
04-13	15,004	7,185	7,819	14,378	7,017	7,360	626	168	458	24,405	12,205	12,200

Appendix B. 11. Stikine River sockeye salmon harvest in the U.S. Subsistence fishery, 2004–2014.

Stocks were proportioned based on using inriver stock comps

	Stikine River								
Year	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan
2004	0.664	0.026	0.311	243	161	6	75	65	96
2005	0.662	0.020	0.318	252	167	5	80	77	90
2006	0.672	0.144	0.185	390	262	56	72	146	116
2007	0.541	0.165	0.294	244	132	40	72	67	65
2008	0.385	0.326	0.289	428	165	139	124	80	85
2009	0.541	0.244	0.215	723	391	176	156	101	290
2010	0.417	0.289	0.294	1,653	689	479	485	184	505
2011	0.467	0.205	0.328	1,741	814	356	571	309	505
2012	0.246	0.262	0.492	1,302	320	341	641	113	207
2013	0.346	0.166	0.489	1,655	572	274	809	231	341
2014	0.523	0.255	0.223	1,527	798	389	340	381	418

Appendix B. 12. Stock proportions of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984–2014.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated and data based on SPA

			Stikine					
Year	Alaska	Canada	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan
Sub-district 106-41 (Sumner Strait) Proportions								
1984	0.658	0.269	0.029		0.044	0.074		
1985	0.480	0.401	0.109		0.010	0.119		
1986	0.834	0.149	0.008		0.009	0.017		
1987	0.816	0.166	0.015		0.003	0.018		
1988	0.868	0.098	0.034		0.000	0.034		
1989	0.624	0.304	0.017		0.056	0.072		
1990	0.548	0.416	0.014		0.022	0.035		
—								
1994	0.500	0.250	0.250		0.000	0.250	0.083	0.167
Sub-district 106-41 (Sumner Strait) harvest								
1984	901	368	40		61	101		
1985	2,085	1,741	475		44	519		
1986	819	146	8		9	17		
1987	2,169	442	39		9	47		
1988	886	100	35		0	35		
1989	1,274	621	34		114	148		
1990	1,237	939	31		49	80		
—								
1994	6	3	3		0	3		
Sub-district 106-30 (Clarence Strait) Proportions								
1986	0.726	0.272	0.000		0.002	0.002		
1987	0.844	0.140	0.004		0.012	0.016		
1988	0.746	0.254	0.000		0.000	0.000		
1989	0.514	0.486	0.000		0.000	0.000		
Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) harvest								
1986	263	99	0		1	1		
1987	758	126	3		11	15		
1988	12	4	0		0	0		
1989	19	18	0		0	0		
District 106 Proportions								
1984	0.658	0.269	0.029		0.044	0.074		
1985	0.480	0.401	0.109		0.010	0.119		
1986	0.805	0.182	0.006		0.007	0.013		
1987	0.823	0.160	0.012		0.006	0.017		
1988	0.867	0.100	0.033		0.000	0.033		
1989	0.622	0.307	0.016		0.055	0.071		
1990	0.548	0.416	0.014		0.022	0.035		
—								
1994	0.500	0.250	0.250		0.000	0.250	0.000	0.250
District 106 harvest								
1984	901	368	40		61	101		
1985	2,085	1,741	475		44	519		
1986	1,082	245	8		9	17		
1987	2,928	568	42		20	62		
1988	898	104	35		0	35		
1989	1,293	639	34		114	148		
1990	1,237	939	31		49	80		
—								
1994	6	3	3		0	3	0	3
District 108 Proportions								
1985	0.064	0.000	0.292		0.644	0.936		
1986	0.134	0.044	0.486		0.336	0.822		
1987	0.125	0.000	0.438		0.437	0.875		
1988	0.205	0.049	0.132		0.614	0.746		
1989	0.132	0.084	0.072		0.712	0.784		
1990	0.417	0.172	0.094		0.318	0.411		
1991	0.128	0.128	0.494		0.251	0.745		
1992	0.149	0.076	0.333		0.442	0.774		
1993	0.168	0.109	0.475		0.248	0.719		
—								
1998	0.064	0.041	0.353	0.438	0.104	0.895	0.016	0.336
1999	0.162	0.019	0.481	0.298	0.041	0.820	0.028	0.453
2000	0.110	0.116	0.302	0.321	0.150	0.774	0.062	0.240
District 108 harvest								
1985	81	0	367		810	1,177		
1986	76	25	274		190	464		
1987	36	0	127		127	254		
1988	93	22	59		277	336		
1989	137	87	75		739	814		
1990	361	149	81		275	356		
1991	114	114	441		224	665		
1992	194	99	432		574	1,006		
1993	51	33	144		75	219		
—								
1998	224	145	1,238	1,538	365	3,141	57	1,181
1999	776	89	2,309	1,430	197	3,936	135	2,174
2000	516	544	1,416	1,505	705	3,626	291	1,125

Appendix B. 13. All harvest in of sockeye salmon in Canadian commercial and assessment fisheries, 1972–2014.

	Commercial/FN				Test					Tahltan Area		Tuya Area	
Year	LRCF	URCF	Telegraph aboriginal	Total Canadian treaty harvest	Drift Net	Set Net	Additional Drifts	Tuya Assesment	Test total	ESSR	Oto samples	ESSR	Oto samples
1972			4,373	4,373									
1973			3,670	3,670									
1974			3,500	3,500									
1975		270	1,982	2,252									
1976		733	2,911	3,644									
1977		1,975	4,335	6,310									
1978		1,500	3,500	5,000									
1979a	10,534		3,000	13,534									
1980	18,119	700	2,100	20,919									
1981	21,551	769	4,697	27,017									
1982	15,397	195	4,948	20,540									
1983	15,857	614	4,649	21,120									
1984			5,327	5,327									
1985	17,093	1,084	7,287	25,464		1,340			1,340				
1986	12,411	815	4,208	17,434	412				412				
1987	6,138	498	2,979	9,615	385	1,283			1,668				
1988	12,766	348	2,177	15,291	325	922			1,247				
1989	17,179	493	2,360	20,032	364	1,243			1,607				
1990	14,530	472	3,022	18,024	447	1,493			1,940				
1991	17,563	761	4,439	22,763	503	1,872			2,375				
1992	21,031	822	4,431	26,284	393	1,971	594		2,958				
1993	38,464	1,692	7,041	47,197	440	1,384	1,925		3,749	1,752		0	
1994	38,462	2,466	4,167	45,095	179	414	840		1,433	6,852		0	
1995	45,622	2,355	5,490	53,467	297	850	1,423		2,570	10,740		0	
1996	66,262	1,101	6,918	74,281	262	338	712		1,312	14,339		216	
1997	56,995	2,199	6,365	65,559	245				245		378	2,015	
1998	37,310	907	5,586	43,803	190				190		390	6,103	
1999	32,556	625	4,874	38,055	410	803	4,683		5,896		429	2,822	
2000	20,472	889	6,107	27,468	374	1,015	989		2,378		406	1,283	
2001	19,872	487	5,241	25,600	967	2,223	91		3,281		50	0	410
2002	10,420	484	6,390	17,294	744	3,540	128		4,412		400	0	501
2003	51,735	454	6,595	58,784	997	2,173	186		3,356		400	7,031	0
2004	77,530	626	6,862	85,018	420	918	0		1,338		420	1,675	0
2005	79,952	605	5,333	85,890	339	1,312	0		1,651		400	0	148
2006	95,791	520	5,094	101,405	299	629	0		928		400	0	0
2007	56,913	912	2,188	60,013	435	673	0		1,108		200	0	151
2008	28,636	505	4,510	33,651	241	870	0	1,955	3,066		100		280
2009	39,409	2,476	5,148	47,033	250	1,092	0	2,144	3,486		349		214
2010	42,049	1,215	7,276	50,540	304	1,450	3	2,792	4,549		158		224
2011	47,575	972	6,893	55,440	590	2,525	21	2,878	6,014		340		153
2012	25,939	468	4,000	30,407	638	1,139	19	2,306	4,102		224		189
2013	24,290	876	7,528	32,694	294	1,008	24	2,144	3,470		0		207
2014	30,487	548	9,951	40,986	362	1,410	15	883	2,670		400		0
Averages													
85-13	36,378	970	5,190	42,538	419	1,326			2,486				
04-13	51,808	918	5,483	58,209	381	1,162	7	2,370	2,971		259		157

a The lower river commercial Harvest in 1979 includes the upper river commercial harvest

Appendix B. 14. Sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial and assessment fishery in the Stikine River, 1979–2014.

Stock compositions based on: scale circuli counts 1970-1983; SPA in 1985, average of SPA and GPA 1986, SPA in 1987 and 1988; and egg diameter and otolith thermal marks in 1989-2011. Tuya stock comp comes from sampling at this terminal fishing site, except in 2013; used 2012 as a proxy.

	LRCF			URCF			Telegraph Aboriginal			LRTF			Tuya Assessment		
Year	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainsten	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainsten
1972							0.900	0.000	0.100						
1973							0.900	0.000	0.100						
1974							0.900	0.000	0.100						
1975				0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1976				0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1977				0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1978				0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1979	0.433		0.567				0.900	0.000	0.100						
1980	0.309		0.691	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1981	0.476		0.524	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1982	0.624		0.376	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1983	0.422		0.578	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1984							0.900	0.000	0.100						
1985	0.623		0.377	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.372		0.628			
1986	0.489		0.511	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.352		0.648			
1987	0.225		0.775	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.273		0.727			
1988	0.161		0.839	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.282		0.718			
1989	0.164		0.836	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.258		0.742			
1990	0.346		0.654	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.454		0.546			
1991	0.634		0.366	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.608		0.392			
1992	0.482		0.518	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.646		0.354			
1993	0.537		0.463	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.583		0.417			
1994	0.616		0.384	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.857		0.143			
1995	0.676	0.020	0.304	0.900	0.025	0.075	0.900	0.025	0.075	0.803	0.008	0.189			
1996	0.537	0.113	0.350	0.858	0.136	0.005	0.839	0.141	0.021	0.667	0.088	0.245			
1997	0.356	0.272	0.372	0.524	0.379	0.097	0.521	0.378	0.101	0.396	0.220	0.384			
1998	0.335	0.352	0.313	0.400	0.570	0.030	0.421	0.555	0.023	0.368	0.268	0.363			
1999	0.576	0.241	0.183	0.574	0.330	0.096	0.623	0.292	0.085	0.514	0.265	0.221			
2000	0.252	0.397	0.350	0.252	0.654	0.094	0.284	0.653	0.063	0.254	0.413	0.333			
2001	0.175	0.226	0.599	0.437	0.470	0.092	0.342	0.561	0.097	0.208	0.282	0.510			
2002	0.320	0.128	0.552	0.376	0.496	0.128	0.422	0.494	0.084	0.391	0.157	0.451			
2003	0.427	0.161	0.412	0.696	0.220	0.084	0.605	0.238	0.157	0.448	0.128	0.424			
2004	0.707	0.016	0.276	0.861	0.067	0.072	0.909	0.089	0.002	0.512	0.033	0.455			
2005	0.761	0.018	0.221	0.962	0.021	0.017	0.956	0.013	0.031	0.542	0.005	0.453			
2006	0.747	0.178	0.075	0.852	0.133	0.015	0.780	0.131	0.089	0.355	0.014	0.631			
2007	0.635	0.191	0.173	0.658	0.043	0.299	0.643	0.042	0.316	0.262	0.076	0.662			
2008	0.470	0.389	0.141	0.719	0.186	0.095	0.729	0.183	0.088	0.385	0.266	0.348	0.278	0.489	0.233
2009	0.601	0.250	0.149	0.668	0.303	0.029	0.686	0.281	0.033	0.323	0.187	0.490	0.220	0.714	0.067
2010	0.456	0.356	0.188	0.565	0.428	0.007	0.570	0.413	0.017	0.258	0.108	0.634	0.427	0.512	0.061
2011	0.495	0.212	0.293	0.678	0.288	0.034	0.670	0.284	0.046	0.268	0.154	0.578	0.343	0.568	0.089
2012	0.274	0.250	0.476	0.460	0.529	0.011	0.475	0.491	0.033	0.242	0.315	0.443	0.091	0.883	0.026
2013	0.347	0.193	0.460	0.578	0.279	0.143	0.505	0.290	0.205	0.236	0.016	0.748	0.136	0.722	0.142
2014	0.547	0.243	0.210	0.564	0.379	0.057	0.584	0.353	0.064	0.450	0.243	0.306	0.490	0.480	0.030
Averages															
79-13	0.461		0.422	0.746	0.168	0.086	0.751	0.159	0.090						
04-13	0.549	0.205	0.245	0.700	0.228	0.072	0.692	0.222	0.086	0.338	0.117	0.544			

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Appendix B. 14. Continued.

1972							3,936		437						
1973							3,303		367						
1974							3,150		350						
1975				243		27	1,784		198						
1976				660		73	2,620		291						
1977				1,778		198	3,902		434						
1978				1,350		150	3,150		350						
1979	4,561		5,973				2,700		300						
1980	5,599		12,520	630		70	1,890		210						
1981	10,258		11,293	692		77	4,227		470						
1982	9,608		5,789	176		20	4,453		495						
1983	6,692		9,165	553		61	4,184		465						
1984							4,794		533						
1985	10,649		6,444	976		108	6,558		729	499		841			
1986	6,069		6,342	734		82	3,787		421	145		267			
1987	1,380		4,758	448		50	2,681		298	455		1,213			
1988	2,062		10,704	313		35	1,959		218	352		895			
1989	2,813		14,366	444		49	2,124		236	415		1,192			
1990	5,029		9,501	425		47	2,720		302	881		1,059			
1991	11,136		6,427	685		76	3,995		444	1,443		932			
1992	10,134		10,897	740		82	3,988		443	1,912		1,046			
1993	20,662		17,802	1,523		169	6,337		704	2,184		1,565			
1994	23,678		14,784	2,219		247	3,750		417	1,228		205			
1995	30,848	893	13,881	2,120	60	176	4,941	139	410	2,064	20	486			
1996	35,584	7,465	23,213	945	150	6	5,802	972	144	875	116	321			
1997	20,269	15,513	21,213	1,152	834	213	3,318	2,403	644	97	54	94			
1998	12,498	13,137	11,675	363	517	27	2,352	3,103	131	70	51	69			
1999	18,742	7,862	5,952	359	206	60	3,038	1,423	413	3,031	1,564	1,301			
2000	5,165	8,136	7,171	224	581	84	1,733	3,989	385	605	982	791			
2001	3,482	4,483	11,907	213	229	45	1,795	2,939	507	684	924	1,673			
2002	3,335	1,335	5,750	182	240	62	2,697	3,155	538	1,726	694	1,992			
2003	22,067	8,335	21,333	316	100	38	3,987	1,571	1,037	1,505	428	1,423			
2004	54,841	1,276	21,415	539	42	45	6,240	608	14	686	44	608			
2005	60,881	1,437	17,634	582	13	10	5,099	71	163	895	8	748			
2006	71,573	17,079	7,139	443	69	8	3,974	668	452	329	13	586			
2007	36,167	10,891	9,855	600	39	273	1,406	91	691	290	84	734			
2008	13,455	11,153	4,028	363	94	48	3,287	825	398	428	296	387	543	956	455
2009	23,666	9,852	5,891	1,654	749	73	3,530	1,449	169	434	251	657	471	1,530	144
2010	19,185	14,965	7,899	687	520	9	4,145	3,004	127	453	190	1,114	1,192	1,429	171
2011	23,530	10,106	13,939	659	280	33	4,620	1,957	316	841	482	1,813	988	1,634	257
2012	7,102	6,485	12,352	215	248	5	1,901	1,966	133	434	566	796	210	2,036	60
2013	8,430	4,679	11,182	506	244	126	3,804	2,183	1,540	313	21	992	292	1,547	305
2014	16,678	7,418	6,391	309	207	31	5,809	3,508	634	805	435	547	433	424	26
Averages															
79-13	17,681		11,182	687		76	3,652		426						
04-13	31,883	8,792	11,133	625	230	63	3,801	1,282	400	510	195	844			

Appendix B. 15. Tahltan sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial and assessment fishery in the Stikine River, 1979–2014.

Stock compositions based on: scale circuli counts 1970-1983; SPA in 1985; average of SPA and GPA 1986; stock comp comes from direct sampling of respective fisheries

	LRCF			URCF			Telegraph Aboriginal			LRTF			Tuya Assessment		
Year	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan
1994	0.616	0.000	0.616	0.900	0.128	0.772	0.900	0.128	0.772	0.857	0.000	0.857			
1995	0.676	0.195	0.481	0.900	0.260	0.640	0.900	0.260	0.640	0.803	0.284	0.519			
1996	0.537	0.066	0.471	0.858	0.110	0.748	0.839	0.126	0.713	0.667	0.082	0.585			
1997	0.356	0.072	0.284	0.524	0.108	0.416	0.521	0.108	0.413	0.396	0.082	0.314			
1998	0.335	0.020	0.315	0.400	0.030	0.370	0.421	0.022	0.399	0.368	0.021	0.347			
1999	0.576	0.021	0.554	0.574	0.005	0.570	0.623	0.028	0.596	0.514	0.019	0.495			
2000	0.252	0.039	0.213	0.252	0.000	0.252	0.284	0.009	0.275	0.254	0.040	0.215			
2001	0.175	0.032	0.143	0.437	0.133	0.304	0.342	0.065	0.277	0.208	0.038	0.171			
2002	0.320	0.074	0.246	0.376	0.087	0.289	0.422	0.095	0.327	0.391	0.091	0.300			
2003	0.427	0.131	0.296	0.696	0.214	0.482	0.605	0.201	0.403	0.448	0.111	0.337			
2004	0.707	0.285	0.422	0.861	0.380	0.481	0.909	0.371	0.538	0.512	0.207	0.305			
2005	0.761	0.352	0.409	0.962	0.240	0.722	0.956	0.235	0.721	0.542	0.198	0.344			
2006	0.747	0.416	0.331	0.852	0.421	0.431	0.780	0.382	0.398	0.355	0.197	0.158			
2007	0.635	0.321	0.315	0.658	0.235	0.423	0.643	0.237	0.406	0.262	0.105	0.157			
2008	0.470	0.228	0.242	0.719	0.121	0.598	0.729	0.121	0.608	0.385	0.183	0.203	0.278	0.122	0.156
2009	0.601	0.155	0.445	0.668	0.158	0.511	0.686	0.143	0.542	0.323	0.093	0.230	0.220	0.038	0.182
2010	0.456	0.122	0.334	0.565	0.221	0.345	0.570	0.227	0.342	0.258	0.060	0.198	0.427	0.190	0.237
2011	0.495	0.188	0.307	0.678	0.240	0.438	0.670	0.223	0.447	0.268	0.115	0.153	0.343	0.127	0.216
2012	0.274	0.096	0.177	0.460	0.152	0.308	0.475	0.173	0.302	0.242	0.115	0.127	0.091	0.037	0.054
2013	0.347	0.140	0.207	0.578	0.227	0.351	0.505	0.216	0.289	0.236	0.029	0.207	0.136	0.067	0.069
2014	0.547	0.261	0.286	0.564	0.233	0.332	0.584	0.238	0.346	0.450	0.199	0.252	0.490	0.120	0.370
Averages															
01-13	0.549	0.230	0.319	0.700	0.239	0.461	0.692	0.233	0.459	0.338	0.130	0.208	0.249	0.097	0.152
1994	23,678			2,219	315	1,904	3,750	533	3,217	1,228					
1995	30,848	8,912	21,936	2,120	612	1,508	4,941	1,427	3,514	2,064	729	1,335			
1996	35,584	4,387	31,197	945	121	824	5,802	871	4,931	875	108	767			
1997	20,269	4,094	16,175	1,152	238	914	3,318	687	2,631	97	20	77			
1998	12,498	747	11,751	363	27	336	2,352	125	2,227	70	4	66			
1999	18,742	696	18,046	359	3	356	3,038	135	2,903	3,031	113	2,918			
2000	5,165	801	4,364	224	0	224	1,733	52	1,681	605	94	511			
2001	3,482	632	2,850	213	65	148	1,795	341	1,454	684	124	560			
2002	3,335	776	2,559	182	42	140	2,697	605	2,092	1,726	402	1,324			
2003	22,067	6,763	15,304	316	97	219	3,987	1,328	2,659	1,505	374	1,131			
2004	54,841	22,124	32,717	539	238	301	6,240	2,549	3,691	686	277	409			
2005	60,881	28,174	32,707	582	145	437	5,099	1,254	3,845	895	327	568			
2006	71,573	39,888	31,685	443	219	224	3,974	1,946	2,028	329	183	146			
2007	36,167	18,266	17,901	600	214	386	1,406	518	888	290	116	174			
2008	13,455	6,533	6,922	363	61	302	3,287	547	2,740	428	203	225	543	239	304
2009	23,666	6,124	17,542	1,654	390	1,264	3,530	738	2,791	434	125	309	471	81	390
2010	19,185	5,126	14,059	687	268	419	4,145	1,654	2,490	453	105	348	1,192	530	662
2011	23,530	8,924	14,606	659	234	425	4,620	1,540	3,080	841	361	480	988	365	622
2012	7,102	2,498	4,604	215	71	144	1,901	692	1,209	434	206	228	210	86	124
2013	8,430	3,401	5,028	506	199	307	3,804	1,628	2,176	313	38	275	292	143	149
2014	16,678	7,953	8,725	309	127	182	5,809	2,369	3,440	805	355	450	433	106	327
Averages															
01-13	31,883	14,106	17,777	625	204	421	3,801	1,307	2,494	510	194	316			

Appendix B. 16. Tahltan Lake weir data with enhanced and wild Tahltan fish, 1979–2014.

	Weir count			Actual escapement			Broodstock taken			Sockeye otolith samples			Total spawners		
Year	Total Count	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	TotalEscapement	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	Total	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	Total	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	Total	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan
1979	10,211			10,211											
1980	11,018			11,018											
1981	50,790			50,790											
1982	28,257			28,257											
1983	21,256			21,256											
1984	32,777			32,777											
1985	67,326			67,326											
1986	20,280			20,280											
1987	6,958			6,958											
1988	2,536			2,536											
1989	8,316			8,316			2,210								
1990	14,927			14,927			3,302								
1991	50,135			50,135			3,552								
1992	59,907			59,907			3,694								
1993	53,362	1,167	52,195	51,610	1,129	50,481	4,506	99	4,407				47,104	1,030	46,074
1994	46,363	7,919	38,444	39,511	6,749	32,762	3,378	577	2,801				36,133	6,172	29,961
1995	42,317	15,997	26,320	31,577	11,937	19,640	4,902	1,853	3,049				26,675	10,084	16,591
1996	52,500	6,121	46,379	38,161	4,449	33,712	4,402	513	3,889				33,759	3,936	29,823
1997	12,483	2,445	9,660	12,105	2,445	9,660	2,294	463	1,831	378	76	302	9,811	1,982	7,829
1998	12,658	691	11,577	12,268	691	11,577	3,099	75	3,024	390	26	364	9,169	616	8,553
1999	10,748	719	10,029	10,319	690	9,629	2,870	193	2,677	429	29	400	7,449	497	6,952
2000	6,076	1,230	4,846	5,670	1,148	4,522	1,717	347	1,370	406	82	324	3,953	801	3,152
2001	14,811	5,865	8,946	14,761	5,845	8,916	2,386	945	1,441	50	20	30	12,375	4,900	7,475
2002	17,740	5,212	9,408	17,340	5,097	9,123	3,051	1,298	1,753	400	115	285	14,289	3,799	7,370
2003	53,933	23,595	30,338	53,533	23,420	30,113	3,946	1,726	2,220	400	175	225	49,587	21,694	27,893
2004	63,372	31,439	31,933	62,952	31,244	31,708	4,243	1,250	2,993	420	195	225	58,709	29,994	28,715
2005	43,446	17,928	25,518	43,046	17,770	25,276	3,424	1,350	2,074	400	158	242	39,622	16,420	23,202
2006	53,855	25,966	27,889	53,455	25,772	27,683	3,403	1,646	1,757	400	194	206	50,052	24,126	25,926
2007	21,074	8,966	12,108	20,874	8,881	11,993	2,839	1,208	1,631	200	85	115	18,035	7,673	10,362
2008	10,516	5,344	5,172	10,416	5,295	5,121	2,364	1,152	1,212	100	49	51	8,052	4,143	3,909
2009	30,673	5,030	25,643	30,324	4,971	25,353	3,011	930	2,081	349	59	290	27,313	4,041	23,272
2010	22,860	9,670	13,190	22,702	9,596	13,106	4,484	1,807	2,677	158	74	84	18,218	7,789	10,429
2011	34,588	12,123	22,465	34,248	12,017	22,231	4,559	1,769	2,790	340	106	234	29,689	10,248	19,441
2012	13,687	5,851	7,836	13,463	5,764	7,699	3,949	1,836	2,113	224	87	137	9,514	3,928	5,586
2013	15,828	8,026	7,802	15,828	8,026	7,802	3,196	1,643	1,553	0	0	0	12,632	6,383	6,249
2014	40,145	19,189	20,956	39,745	18,998	20,747	2,881	1,622	1,259	400	191	209	36,864	17,376	19,488
Averages															
04-13	30,990	13,034	17,956	30,731	12,934	17,797	3,547	1,459	2,088	259	101	158	27,184	11,474	15,709

[a] excludes an estimated mortality of 3,970 Tahltan Lake sockeye as a result of the Tahltan River landslide.

Appendix B. 17. Sockeye salmon harvest by stock in the Stikine River under Canadian ESSR licenses, 1992–2014.

	Tahltan Area ESSR License			Tuya Area ESSR		
Year	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	Tuya	Total	otolith samples
1993	1,752	38	1,714		0	
1994	6,852	1,170	5,682		0	
1995	10,740	4,060	6,680		0	
1996	14,339	1,672	12,667	216	216	
1997				2,015	2,015	
1998				6,103	6,103	
1999				2,822	2,822	
2000				1,283	1,283	
2001					0	410
2002					0	501
2003				7,031	7,031	
2004				1,675	1,675	
2005					0	148
2006					0	0
2007					0	151
2008						280
2009						214
2010						224
2011						153
2012						189
2013						207
2014						0

Appendix B. 18. Estimated proportion of inriver run comprised of Tahltan, Tuya, and mainstem sockeye salmon, 1979–2014

In 1979-1988, there were US estimates and 1983-1988, they overlapped with estimates from Canada and the All tahltan estimate was oftened averaged. The estimates are from the LRCF, test, or average of LRCF and Test.

Year	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Type
1979	0.433		0.567	
1980	0.305		0.695	
1981	0.475		0.525	
1982	0.618		0.382	
1983	0.456		0.544	
1984	0.493		0.507	
1985	0.466		0.534	
1986	0.449		0.551	
1987	0.304		0.696	
1988	0.172		0.828	
1989	0.188		0.812	
1990	0.417		0.583	
1991	0.561		0.439	
1992	0.496		0.504	
1993	0.477		0.523	
1994	0.606		0.394	LRCF
1995	0.578	0.016	0.406	LRCF
1996	0.519	0.104	0.377	LRCF
1997	0.297	0.229	0.474	LRCF
1998	0.309	0.348	0.344	LRCF
1999	0.545	0.245	0.209	LRCF
2000	0.260	0.391	0.349	LRCF
2001	0.202	0.268	0.530	test
2002	0.360	0.141	0.498	test
2003	0.421	0.158	0.421	test
2004	0.664	0.026	0.311	LRCF
2005	0.662	0.020	0.318	LRCF
2006	0.672	0.144	0.185	LRCF
2007	0.541	0.165	0.294	LRCF
2008	0.385	0.326	0.289	LRCF
2009	0.541	0.244	0.215	average
2010	0.417	0.289	0.294	average
2011	0.467	0.205	0.328	LRCF
2012	0.246	0.262	0.492	average
2013	0.346	0.166	0.489	average
2014	0.523	0.255	0.223	average
Averages				
79-13	0.438		0.455	
04-13	0.494	0.185	0.321	

Appendix B. 19. Aerial survey counts of Mainstem sockeye salmon stocks in the Stikine River drainage, 1984–2014.

The index represents the combined counts from eight spawning areas.

Year	Chutine River	Scud River	Porcupine Slough	Christina Creek	Craig River	Bronson Slough	Verrett Creek	Verrett Slough	Escapement Index
1984	526	769	69	130	102		640		2,236
1985	253	282	69	67	27		383		1,081
1986	139	151	6	0	0		270		566
1987	6	490	62	6	30		103		697
1988	14	219	22	7	0		114		376
1989	29	269	133	10	60	60	180	68	809
1990	24	301	31	4	0	0	301	82	743
1991	0	100	61		7	32	179	8	387
1992	164	1,242	90	50	17	138	163	22	1,886
1993	57	321	141	28	2	79	107	142	877
1994	267	292	66			62	147	114	948
1995	13	260	11			72	47	31	434
1996	134	351	149			27	54	338	1,053
1997	204	271	25			12	116	32	660
1998	230	246	89			9	183	135	892
1999	56	301	64			54	98	78	651
2000	47	86	86			32	0	90	341
2001	601	2,037	268			163	217	232	3,518
2002	239	216	95			13	353	0	916
2003	240	71	239			0	54	0	604
2004	245	262	56			0	85	0	648
2005	66	124	111			23	158	76	558
2006	276	288	59			0	140	180	943
2007	0	17	34	0		3	45	21	120
2008	83	41	33	0		0	15	231	403
2009	51	45	0			0	17	0	113
2010	103	300	187	0		0	310	217	1,117
2011				No Surveys Conducted					0
2012	0	0	15			aborted	aborted	aborted	15
2013	2	22	151			6	16	94	291
2014	52	332	22			0	172	67	645
Averages									
84-13	140	323	84			34	161	95	796
04-13	92	122	72			4	98	102	421

Appendix B. 20. Stikine River sockeye salmon run size, 1979–2014.

Harvest includes test and assesment fisheries and otolith samples and escapement includes fish later captured for broodstock

	Stikine River					All Tahltan				
Year	Inriver Run	Inriver Harvest	Escapement	Marine Harvest	Terminal Run	Inriver Run	Inriver Harvest	Escapement	Marine Harvest	Terminal Run
1979	40,353	13,534	26,819	8,299	48,652	17,472	7,261	10,211	5,076	22,548
1980	62,743	20,919	41,824	23,206	85,949	19,137	8,119	11,018	11,239	30,376
1981	138,879	27,017	111,862	27,538	166,417	65,968	15,178	50,790	16,189	82,157
1982	68,761	20,540	48,221	42,482	111,243	42,493	14,236	28,257	20,981	63,474
1983	71,683	21,120	50,563	5,774	77,457	32,684	11,428	21,256	5,075	37,759
1984	76,211	5,327	70,884	7,750	83,961	37,571	4,794	32,777	3,114	40,685
1985	184,747	26,804	157,943	29,747	214,494	86,008	18,682	67,326	25,197	111,205
1986	69,036	17,846	51,190	6,420	75,456	31,015	10,735	20,280	2,757	33,771
1987	39,264	11,283	27,981	4,077	43,342	11,923	4,965	6,958	2,255	14,178
1988	41,915	16,538	25,377	3,181	45,096	7,222	4,686	2,536	2,129	9,351
1989	75,058	21,639	53,419	15,492	90,550	14,111	5,795	8,316	1,561	15,672
1990	57,529	19,964	37,565	9,856	67,385	23,982	9,055	14,927	2,307	26,289
1991	120,153	25,138	95,015	31,284	151,437	67,394	17,259	50,135	21,916	89,311
1992	154,541	29,242	125,299	77,394	231,935	76,680	16,773	59,907	28,218	104,899
1993	176,100	52,698	123,402	104,630	280,730	84,068	32,458	51,610	40,036	124,104
1994	127,527	53,380	74,147	80,509	208,036	77,239	37,728	39,511	65,101	142,340
1995	142,308	66,777	75,531	76,420	218,728	82,290	50,713	31,577	51,665	133,955
1996	184,400	90,148	94,252	188,385	372,785	95,706	57,545	38,161	147,435	243,141
1997	125,657	68,197	57,460	101,258	226,915	37,319	25,214	12,105	43,408	80,727
1998	90,459	50,486	39,973	30,989	121,448	27,941	15,673	12,268	7,086	35,027
1999	65,879	47,202	18,677	58,765	124,644	35,918	25,599	10,319	23,449	59,367
2000	53,145	31,535	21,610	25,359	78,504	13,803	8,133	5,670	5,340	19,143
2001	103,755	29,341	74,414	23,500	127,255	20,985	6,224	14,761	6,339	27,324
2002	71,253	22,607	48,646	8,076	79,329	25,680	8,340	17,340	2,055	27,735
2003	194,425	69,571	124,854	46,552	240,977	81,808	28,275	53,533	16,298	98,106
2004	189,395	88,451	100,944	122,592	311,987	125,677	62,725	62,952	91,535	217,213
2005	167,570	88,089	79,482	92,362	259,932	110,903	67,857	43,046	63,714	174,617
2006	193,768	102,733	91,035	74,817	268,585	130,174	76,719	53,455	54,923	185,097
2007	110,132	61,472	48,660	86,654	196,786	59,537	38,663	20,874	63,330	122,867
2008	74,267	37,097	37,170	45,942	120,209	28,592	18,176	10,416	17,743	46,335
2009	111,780	51,082	60,699	73,495	185,275	60,428	30,104	30,324	37,664	98,092
2010	116,354	55,471	60,883	40,647	157,001	48,521	25,819	22,702	17,565	66,086
2011	139,541	61,947	77,594	73,857	213,399	65,226	30,978	34,248	37,480	102,706
2012	95,840	34,922	60,918	28,700	124,540	23,550	10,087	13,463	6,188	29,738
2013	84,380	36,371	48,009	29,136	113,515	29,173	13,345	15,828	7,618	36,791
2014	129,442	44,056	81,892	23,881	153,323	67,673	24,434	39,745	10,533	78,206
Averages										
79-13	109,109	42,185	66,924	48,718	187,493	51,377	23,410	27,967	27,257	78,634
04-13	128,303	61,763	66,539	66,820	195,123	68,178	37,447	30,731	39,776	107,954

-continued-

Appendix B. 20. Continued.

	Stikine Mainstem					Tuya				
Year	Inriver Run	Inriver Harvest	Escapement	Marine Harvest	Terminal Run	Inriver Run	Inriver Harvest	Escapement	Marine Harvest	Terminal Run
1979	22,880	6,273	16,608	3,223	26,103					
1980	43,606	12,800	30,806	11,967	55,573					
1981	72,911	11,839	61,072	11,349	84,260					
1982	26,267	6,304	19,964	21,501	47,768					
1983	38,999	9,692	29,307	699	39,698					
1984	38,640	533	38,107	4,636	43,276					
1985	98,739	8,122	90,617	4,550	103,289					
1986	38,022	7,111	30,910	3,663	41,685					
1987	27,342	6,318	21,023	1,822	29,164					
1988	34,693	11,852	22,841	1,052	35,745					
1989	60,947	15,844	45,103	13,931	74,878					
1990	33,547	10,909	22,638	7,549	41,096					
1991	52,759	7,879	44,880	9,368	62,126					
1992	77,861	12,469	65,392	49,176	127,037					
1993	92,033	20,240	71,792	64,594	156,627					
1994	50,288	15,652	34,636	15,408	65,696					
1995	57,802	14,953	42,850	24,169	81,971	2,216	1,112	1,104	586	2,802
1996	69,536	23,684	45,852	21,508	91,044	19,158	8,919	10,239	19,442	38,600
1997	59,600	22,164	37,436	20,330	79,930	28,738	20,819	7,919	37,520	66,258
1998	31,077	11,902	19,175	7,962	39,039	31,442	22,911	8,531	15,941	47,383
1999	13,797	7,726	6,071	20,092	33,889	16,165	13,877	2,288	15,224	31,389
2000	18,563	8,431	10,132	6,764	25,327	20,779	14,971	5,808	13,255	34,034
2001	54,987	14,132	40,855	4,193	59,180	27,783	8,985	18,798	12,968	40,751
2002	35,496	8,342	27,154	1,963	37,459	10,078	5,925	4,153	4,058	14,136
2003	81,803	23,831	57,972	21,494	103,297	30,814	17,465	13,349	8,760	39,574
2004	58,809	22,080	36,728	26,799	85,608	4,909	3,645	1,264	4,257	9,166
2005	53,343	18,555	34,788	28,517	81,860	3,325	1,677	1,648	131	3,456
2006	35,788	8,185	27,603	9,772	45,560	27,806	17,829	9,977	10,122	37,928
2007	32,418	11,553	20,865	5,274	37,692	18,176	11,256	6,920	18,050	36,227
2008	21,494	5,316	16,178	10,434	31,928	24,180	13,604	10,576	17,765	41,945
2009	24,082	6,933	17,148	17,304	41,385	27,271	14,044	13,226	18,527	45,798
2010	34,152	9,320	24,831	11,018	45,169	33,682	20,332	13,350	12,064	45,746
2011	45,750	16,357	29,393	19,021	64,771	28,565	14,612	13,953	17,356	45,921
2012	47,158	13,347	33,812	14,340	61,498	25,132	11,489	13,643	8,172	33,304
2013	41,236	14,144	27,091	15,684	56,920	13,972	8,882	5,090	5,833	19,805
2014	28,809	7,630	21,179	8,363	37,172	32,961	11,992	20,969	4,984	37,945
Averages										
79-13	46,469	12,137	34,332	14,604	61,073					
04-13	39,423	12,579	26,844	15,816	55,239	20,702	11,737	8,965	11,228	31,930

Appendix B. 21. Coho salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984–2014.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.

Year	106-41/42	106-30	Total 106	108
1984	101		1,370	11
1985	301		4,345	11
1986	177		1,345	3
1987	799	95	3,558	13
1988	89	589	1,036	9
1989	275	412	2,080	45
1990	432	464	2,256	45
1991				18
1992				23
1993				0
1994			12	
---				142
1998				217
1999				140
2000				

2009				0

Appendix B. 22. Annual harvest of coho salmon in the Canadian lower and upper river commercial, Telegraph Aboriginal and the Canadian test fisheries, 1979–2014.

			Telegraph	Canada total	Test				All
Year	LRCF	URCF	Aboriginal	Stikine harvest	Drift	Set	Additional	Test total	harvest total
1972			0	0				0	0
1973			0	0				0	0
1974			0	0				0	0
1975		45	5	50				0	50
1976		13	0	13				0	13
1977		0	0	0				0	0
1978		0	0	0				0	0
1979[b]	10,720		0	10,720				0	10,720
1980	6,629	40	100	6,769				0	6,769
1981	2,667	0	200	2,867				0	2,867
1982	15,904	0	40	15,944				0	15,944
1983	6,170	0	3	6,173				0	6,173
1984[c]			1	1				0	1
1985	2,172	0	3	2,175				0	2,175
1986	2,278	0	2	2,280	226			226	2,506
1987	5,728	0	3	5,731	162	620		782	6,513
1988	2,112	0	5	2,117	75	130		205	2,322
1989	6,092	0	6	6,098	242	502		744	6,842
1990	4,020	0	17	4,037	134	271		405	4,442
1991	2,638	0	10	2,648	118	127		245	2,893
1992	1,850	0	5	1,855	75	193	0	268	2,123
1993	2,616	0	0	2,616	37	136	2	175	2,791
1994	3,377	0	4	3,381	71	0	0	71	3,452
1995	3,418	0	0	3,418	35	166	26	227	3,645
1996	1,402	0	2	1,404	55	0	0	55	1,459
1997	401	0	0	401	11			11	412
1998	726	0	0	726	207			207	933
1999	181	0	0	181	312	64	16	392	573
2000	298	0	3	301	60	181	195	436	737
2001	233	0	0	233	257	1,078	426	1,761	1,994
2002	82	0	0	82	306	1,323	1,116	2,745	2,827
2003	190	0	0	190	291	525	883	1,699	1,889
2004	271	0	4	275	352	135	0	487	762
2005	276	0	0	276	444	271	0	715	991
2006	72	0	0	72	343	181	0	524	596
2007	50	0	2	52	89	99	0	188	240
2008	2,398	0	0	2,398	321	216	0	537	2,935
2009	5,981	0	0	5,981	348	146	0	494	6,475
2010	5,301	0	0	5,301	488	253	0	741	6,042
2011	5,821	0	0	5,821	280	130	0	410	6,231
2012	6,188	0	0	6,188	393	43	0	436	6,624
2013	6,757	0	0	6,757	249	1,094	0	1,343	8,100
2014	5,409	0	0	5,409	83	259	0	342	5,751
Averages									
85-13	2,515	0	2	2,517	214	315	133	570	3,087
04-13	3,312	0	1	3,312	331	257	0	588	3,900

Appendix B. 23. Index counts of Stikine River coho salmon escapements, 1984–2014.

Missing data due to poor survey conditions.

Year	Date	Katete West	Katete	Craig	Verrett	Bronson Slough	Scud Slough	Porcupine	Christina	Total
1984	10/30	147	313	0	15	42				517
1985	10/25	590	1,217	735	39	0	924	365		3,870
1988	10/28	32	227		175		97	53	0	584
1989	10/29	336	896	992	848	120	707	90	55	4,044
1990	10/30	94	548	810	494		664	430		3,040
1991	10/29	302	878	985	218		221	352		2,956
1992	10/29	295	1,346	949	320		462	316		3,688
1993	10/30						206	324		
1994	11/1-2	28	652	1,026	466		448	1,105		3,725
1995	10/30	211	208	1,419	574		621	719		3,752
1996	10/30	163	232	205	549		630	1,466		3,245
1997	11/01	2	0	19	116		272	648		1,057
1998	10/30	14	63	141	282		143	450		1,093
1999	11/05	163	773	891	490		661	894		3,872
2000	11/2-3				5		95	206		306
2001	11/2-3	207	1,401	3,121	708		1,571	397		7,405
2002	11/05	806	2,642	4,488	1,695		1,389	1,626		12,646
2003										
2004[a]	11/03	78	762	19	959		173	1,009		3,000
2005	10/31	300	1,195	444	353		218	689		3,199
2006	11/02	350	543	675	403		95	147		2,213
2007	11/10	66	190	567	240		153	341		1,557
2008[b]	11/01-05			535	501		86	25		1,147
2009	11/02	212	698	475	257		16	617		2,275
2010	11/03[a]	37	237	31	363		130	953		1,751
2011	11/04	182	689	459	309		437	468		2,542
2012	11/05[c]	aborted	aborted	aborted	aborted		3	336		
2013	11/05	449	191	675	249		23	53		1,640
2014	11/06	7	255	212	74		138	509		1,195
Average										
84-13		220	691	855	425		402	542		3,005
04-13		209	563	431	404		133	464		2,147

[a] Veiwing conditions at the Craig River site were poor in 2004 and 2010.

[b] West Katete and Katete not survey due to inclement weather

[c] aborted to due ice condtions and inclement weather

Appendix B. 24. Effort in the Canadian fisheries, including assessment fisheries in the Stikine River, 1979–2014.

	Commercial license		LRCF		URCF		Test Fisheries	
	Chinook assessment						Standard test fisheries	
Year	Days	Permit Days	Days	Permit Days	Days	Permit Days	# of Drift	Set hours
1979			42.0	756				
1980			41.0	668				
1981			32.0	522	5.0	11.0		
1982			71.0	1,063	4.0	8.0		
1983			54.0	434	8.0	10.0		
1984				no fisheries				
1985			22.5	146	6.0	14.0		
1986			13.5	239	7.0	19.0	405	
1987			20.0	287	7.0	20.0	845	1,456
1988			26.5	320	6.5	21.5	720	1,380
1989			23.0	325	7.0	14.0	870	1,392
1990			29.0	328	7.0	15.0	673	1,212
1991			39.0	282	6.0	13.0	509	1,668
1992			55.0	235	13.0	28.0	312	1,249
1993			58.0	484	22.0	48.0	304	1,224
1994			74.0	430	50.0	68.0	175	456
1995			59.0	534	25.0	54.0	285	888
1996			81.0	439	59.0	75.0	245	312
1997			89.0	569	29.0	42.0	210	
1998			46.5	374	19.0	19.0	820	
1999			31.0	261	18.0	19.0	1,006	1,577
2000			23.3	227	9.3	19.8	694	3,715
2001			23.0	173	4.0	6.0	883	2,688
2002			21.0	169	9.0	12.0	898	2,845
2003			28.8	275	10.0	10.0	660	1,116
2004			43.0	431	11.0	11.0	778	524
2005			72.0	803	13.0	13.0	780	396
2006			68.7	775	15.0	15.0	720	312
2007			67.5	767	17.0	17.0	224	336
2008			55.0	566	13.0	13.0	730	396
2009			57.5	563	27.0	28.0	771	342
2010	8	94	37.3	349	12.0	15.0	860	468
2011	3	57	44.7	641	9.0	12.0	882	335
2012	1	18	36.6	19.6	6.0	12.0	936	239
2013	9	100	25.4	430.8	6.0	6.0	294	408
2014	8	94	28.2	280	4.0	4.0	315	696
Averages								
85-13			44	395	15	23	625	1,077
04-13			51	535	13	14	698	376

Appendix B. 25. Counts of adult sockeye salmon migrating through Tahltan Lake weir, 1959–2014.

	Weir	Date of Arrival			Weir	Total	Total		Samples	Otolith	Spawners			2014 Landslide mortality		
Year	Installed	First	50%	90%	Pulled	Count	escapement	Broodstock	or ESSR	Samples	Total	Enhanced	Wild	Total	Enhanced	Wild
1959	30-Jun	2-Aug	12-Aug	16-Aug		4,311	4,311									
1960	15-Jul	2-Aug	24-Aug	27-Aug		6,387	6,387									
1961	20-Jul	9-Aug	11-Aug	15-Aug		16,619	16,619									
1962	1-Aug	2-Aug	5-Aug	8-Aug		14,508	14,508									
1963	3-Aug					1,780	1,780									
1964	23-Jul	26-Jul	14-Aug	25-Aug		18,353	18,353									
1965[a]	19-Jul	18-Jul	2-Sep	7-Sep		1,471	1,471									
1966	12-Jul	3-Aug	13-Aug	21-Aug		21,580	21,580									
1967	11-Jul	14-Jul	21-Jul	28-Jul		38,801	38,801									
1968	11-Jul	21-Jul	25-Jul	8-Aug		19,726	19,726									
1969	7-Jul	11-Jul	18-Jul	31-Jul		11,805	11,805									
1970	5-Jul	25-Jul	1-Aug	11-Aug		8,419	8,419									
1971	12-Jul	19-Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug		18,523	18,523									
1972	13-Jul	13-Jul	19-Jul	31-Aug	21-Aug	52,545	52,545									
1973	10-Jul	24-Jul	30-Jul	7-Aug	1-Sep	2,877	2,877									
1974	3-Jul	28-Jul	3-Aug	17-Aug	13-Sep	8,101	8,101									
1975	10-Jul	25-Jul	8-Aug	17-Aug	28-Aug	8,159	8,159									
1976	16-Jul	29-Jul	1-Aug	6-Aug	24-Aug	24,111	24,111									
1977	6-Jul	11-Jul	16-Jul	10-Aug	25-Aug	42,960	42,960									
1978	10-Jul	10-Jul	20-Jul	29-Jul	26-Aug	22,788	22,788									
1979	9-Jul	23-Jul	1-Aug	11-Aug	31-Aug	10,211	10,211									
1980	4-Jul	15-Jul	22-Jul	12-Aug	3-Sep	11,018	11,018									
1981	30-Jun	16-Jul	26-Jul	3-Aug	8-Sep	50,790	50,790									
1982	2-Jul	10-Jul	19-Jul	29-Jul	4-Sep	28,257	28,257									
1983	27-Jun	5-Jul	22-Jul	5-Aug	7-Sep	21,256	21,256									
1984	20-Jun	19-Jul	24-Jul	3-Aug	29-Aug	32,777	32,777									
1985	28-Jun	18-Jul	31-Jul	6-Aug	5-Sep	67,326	67,326									
1986	10-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	11-Aug	4-Sep	20,280	20,280									
1987	14-Jul	21-Jul	4-Aug	13-Aug	27-Aug	6,958	6,958									
1988	16-Jul	16-Jul	6-Aug	14-Aug	29-Aug	2,536	2,536									
1989	7-Jul	9-Jul	1-Aug	14-Aug	4-Sep	8,316	8,316	2,210			6,106					
1990	6-Jul	15-Jul	26-Jul	3-Aug	28-Aug	14,927	14,927	3,302			11,625					
1991	30-Jun	17-Jul	25-Jul	7-Aug	5-Sep	50,135	50,135	3,552			46,583					
1992	9-Jul	18-Jul	25-Jul	3-Aug	2-Sep	59,907	59,907	3,694			56,213					
1993	7-Jul	10-Jul	28-Jul	10-Aug	11-Sep	53,362	51,610	4,506	1,752		47,104	1,030	46,074			
1994	7-Jul	14-Jul	30-Jul	9-Aug	7-Sep	46,363	39,511	3,378	6,852		36,133	6,172	29,961			
1995	8-Jul	9-Jul	24-Jul	12-Aug	16-Sep	42,317	31,577	4,902	10,740		26,675	10,084	16,591			
1996	6-Jul	14-Jul	22-Jul	04-Aug	10-Sep	52,500	38,161	4,402	14,339		33,759	3,936	29,823			
1997	9-Jul	15-Jul	25-Jul	26-Aug	26-Sep	12,483	12,105	2,294		378	9,811	1,982	7,829			
1998	9-Jul	11-Jul	25-Jul	26-Aug	17-Sep	12,658	12,268	3,099		390	9,169	616	8,553			
1999	10-Jul	19-Jul	31-Jul	13-Aug	15-Sep	10,748	10,319	2,870		429	7,449	497	6,952			
2000	9-Jul	21-Jul	25-Jul	03-Aug	4-Sep	6,076	5,670	1,717		406	3,953	801	3,152			
2001	08-Jul	19-Jul	31-Jul	09-Aug	14-Sep	14,811	14,761	2,386		50	12,375	4,900	7,475			
2002	07-Jul	12-Jul	25-Jul	08-Aug	14-Sep	17,740	17,340	3,051		400	11,169	3,799	7,370			
2003	07-Jul	11-Jul	29-Jul	08-Aug	18-Sep	53,933	53,533	3,946		400	49,587	21,694	27,893			
2004	07-Jul	12-Jul	25-Jul	10-Aug	15-Sep	63,372	62,952	4,243		420	58,709	29,994	28,715			
2005	07-Jul	11-Jul	04-Aug	25-Aug	15-Sep	43,446	43,046	3,421		400	39,622	16,420	23,202			
2006	09-Jul	12-Jul	27-Jul	20-Aug	13-Sep	53,855	53,455	3,403		400	50,052	24,126	25,926			
2007	09-Jul	20-Jul	08-Aug	19-Aug	15-Sep	21,074	20,874	2,839		200	18,035	7,673	10,362			
2008	13-Jul	21-Jul	30-Jul	10-Aug	18-Sep	10,516	10,416	2,364		100	8,052	4,143	3,909			
2009	09-Jul	13-Jul	18-Jul	04-Aug	14-Sep	30,673	30,324	3,011		349	27,313	4,041	23,272			
2010	07-Jul	10-Jul	29-Jul	12-Aug	15-Sep	22,860	22,702	4,484		158	18,218	7,789	10,429			
2011	09-Jul	13-Jul	18-Jul	07-Aug	31-Aug	34,588	34,248	4,559		340	29,689	10,248	19,441			
2012	09-Jul	16-Jul	24-Jul	08-Aug	30-Aug	13,687	13,463	3,949		224	9,514	3,928	5,586			
2013	07-Jul	16-Jul	20-Jul	02-Aug	08-Sep	15,828	15,828	3,196		0	12,632	6,383	6,249			
2014	16-Jul	22-Jul	25-Jul	31-Jul	11-Sep	40,145	39,745	2,881		400	36,864	17,376	19,488	3,494	1,656	1,838
Averages																
59-13	09-Jul	18-Jul	29-Jul	11-Aug	06-Sep	21,753	24,049									
04-13	08-Jul	14-Jul	26-Jul	11-Aug	11-Sep	30,990	30,731	3,547		259	27,184	11,474	15,709			

2014 it is presumed that 9% of the escapement died as a result of the Tahltan landslide

Appendix B. 26. Estimates of sockeye salmon smolt migrating through Tahltan Lake smolt weir, 1984–2014.

Year	Weir Installed	Date of Arrival First	Date of Arrival 50%	Date of Arrival 90%	Total Count	Total Estimate	Date and Expansion	Smolt Natural	Smolt Hatchery
1984	10-May	11-May	23-May	06-Jun		218,702			
1985	25-Apr	23-May	31-May	28-May		613,531			
1986	08-May	10-May	31-May	07-Jun		244,330			
1987[a]	07-May	15-May	23-May	24-May		810,432			
1988	01-May	08-May	20-May	06-Jun		1,170,136			
1989	05-May	08-May	22-May	06-Jun		580,574			
1990[b]		15-May	29-May	05-Jun	595,147	610,407	6/14 97.5%		
1991[c]	05-May	14-May	21-May	30-May	1,439,676	1,487,265	6/13 96.8%	1,220,397	266,868
1992[d]	07-May	13-May	21-May	27-May	1,516,150	1,555,026	6/14 97.5%	750,702	804,324
1993	07-May	11-May	17-May	22-May		3,255,045		2,855,562	399,483
1994	08-May	08-May	16-May	12-Jun		915,119		620,809	294,310
1995	05-May	06-May	13-May	11-Jun		822,284		767,027	55,257
1996	11-May	11-May	20-May	25-May		1,559,236		1,408,020	151,216
1997	07-May	11-May	23-May	30-May		518,202		348,685	169,517
1998	07-May	08-May	25-May	05-Jun		540,866		326,420	214,446
1999	06-May	10-May	09-Jun	15-Jun		762,033		468,488	293,545
2000	07-May	09-May	22-May	17-Jun		619,274		355,618	263,656
2001	06-May	07-May	24-May	18-Jun		1,495,642		841,268	654,374
2002	06-May	14-May	27-May	12-Jun		1,873,598		1,042,435	831,163
2003	06-May	11-May	29-May	06-Jun		1,960,480		979,442	981,038
2004	06-May	10-May	21-May	25-May		2,116,701		825,513	1,291,188
2005	06-May	07-May	17-May	25-May		1,843,804		943,929	899,875
2006	06-May	10-May	25-May	02-Jun		2,195,266		1,773,062	422,204
2007	06-May	16-May	21-May	28-May		1,055,114		644,987	410,127
2008	06-May	12-May	23-May	02-Jun		1,402,995		870,295	532,700
2009	06-May	14-May	26-May	01-Jun		746,045		484,929	261,116
2010	06-May	10-May	23-May	07-Jun		557,532		306,344	251,188
2011	07-May	17-May	26-May	01-Jun		1,632,119		960,531	671,588
2012	10-May	13-May	25-May	02-Jun		639,473		324,876	314,597
2013	08-May	10-May	23-May	28-May		2,387,669		1,671,368	716,301
2014	11-May	16-May	24-May	30-May	1,461,359	1,531,823	6/05 95.4%	980,367	551,456
Averages									
84-13	06-May	11-May	23-May	03-Jun		1,206,297		903,944	484,786
04-13	06-May	12-May	23-May	31-May		1,457,672		880,583	577,088

[a] Estimate includes approximately 30,000 mortalities from overcrowding on May 22, 1987.

[b] Estimate of 595,147 on June 14 expanded by average % of outmigration by date (97.5%) from historical data.

[c] Estimate of 1,439,673 on June 13 expanded by average % of outmigration by date (96.8%) from historical data.

[d] Estimate of 1,516,150 on June 14 expanded by average % of outmigration by date (97.5%) from historical data.

Appendix B. 27. Weir counts of Chinook salmon at Little Tahltan River, 1985–2014.

Year	Weir Installed	Date of Arrival First	Date of Arrival 50%	Date of Arrival 90%	Total Count	Broodstock and Other	Natural Spawners	Landslide mortality
Large Chinook								
1985	03-Jul	04-Jul	30-Jul	06-Aug	3,114		3,114	
1986	28-Jun	29-Jun	21-Jul	05-Aug	2,891		2,891	
1987	28-Jun	04-Jul	24-Jul	02-Aug	4,783		4,783	
1988	26-Jun	27-Jun	18-Jul	03-Aug	7,292		7,292	
1989	25-Jun	26-Jun	23-Jul	02-Aug	4,715		4,715	
1990	22-Jun	29-Jun	23-Jul	04-Aug	4,392		4,392	
1991	23-Jun	25-Jun	20-Jul	03-Aug	4,506		4,506	
1992	24-Jun	04-Jul	21-Jul	30-Jul	6,627	-12	6,615	
1993	20-Jun	21-Jun	16-Jul	28-Jul	11,449	-12	11,437	
1994	18-Jun	28-Jun	22-Jul	02-Aug	6,387	-14	6,373	
1995	17-Jun	20-Jun	17-Jul	04-Aug	3,072	0	3,072	
1996	17-Jun	26-Jun	16-Jul	30-Jul	4,821	0	4,821	
1997	14-Jun	22-Jun	16-Jul	29-Jul	5,557	-10	5,547	
1998	13-Jun	19-Jun	14-Jul	29-Jul	4,879	-6	4,873	
1999	18-Jun	27-Jun	19-Jul	1-Aug	4,738	-5	4,733	
2000	19-Jun	23-Jun	21-Jul	5-Aug	6,640	-9	6,631	
2001	20-Jun	23-Jun	18-Jul	2-Aug	9,738	-8	9,730	
2002	20-Jun	23-Jun	18-Jul	27-Jul	7,490	-14	7,476	
2003	20-Jun	20-Jun	19-Jul	6-Aug	6,492	0	6,492	
2004	18-Jun	19-Jun	20-Jul	31-Jul	16,381	0	16,381	
2005	19-Jun	21-Jun	22-Jul	4-Aug	7,387	0	7,387	
2006	20-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	29-Jul	3,860	0	3,860	
2007	4-Jul	10-Jul	29-Jul	4-Aug	562	0	562	
2008	19-Jun	6-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	2,663	0	2,663	
2009	19-Jun	3-Jul	19-Jul	4-Aug	2,245	0	2,245	
2010	19-Jun	22-Jun	23-Jul	2-Aug	1,057	0	1,057	
2011	19-Jun	22-Jun	23-Jul	2-Aug	1,753	0	1,753	
2012	27-Jun	7-Jul	26-Jul	5-Aug	720	0	720	
2013	20-Jun	9-Jul	27-Jul	5-Aug	878	0	878	
2014	23-Jun	18-Jul	28-Jul	31-Jul	169		169	394
Averages								
85-13	21-Jun	27-Jun	21-Jul	02-Aug	5,072		5,069	
04-13	21-Jun	29-Jun	23-Jul	02-Aug	3,751	0	3,751	
non-largeChinook								
1985	03-Jul	04-Jul	31-Jul	10-Aug	316		316	
1986	28-Jun	03-Jul	25-Jul	06-Aug	572		572	
1987	28-Jun	03-Jul	26-Jul	06-Aug	365		365	
1988	26-Jun	27-Jun	17-Jul	02-Aug	327		327	
1989	25-Jun	26-Jun	23-Jul	02-Aug	199		199	
1990	22-Jun	05-Jul	22-Jul	30-Jul	417		417	
1991	23-Jun	03-Jul	24-Jul	07-Aug	313		313	
1992	24-Jun	12-Jul	22-Jul	30-Jul	131		131	
1993	20-Jun	30-Jun	14-Jul	01-Aug	60		60	
1994	18-Jun	02-Jul	22-Jul	05-Aug	121		121	
1995	17-Jun	22-Jun	28-Jul	10-Aug	135		135	
1996	17-Jun	12-Jul	25-Jul	05-Aug	22		22	
1997	14-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	1-Aug	54		54	
1998	13-Jun	26-Jun	20-Jul	7-Aug	37		37	
1999	18-Jun	1-Jul	23-Jul	6-Aug	202		202	
2000	19-Jun	23-Jun	20-Jul	5-Aug	108		108	
2001	20-Jun	23-Jun	27-Jul	3-Aug	269		269	
2002	20-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	7-Aug	618		618	
2003	20-Jun	30-Jun	21-Jul	5-Aug	334		334	
2004	18-Jun	21-Jun	19-Jul	31-Jul	250		250	
2005	19-Jun	29-Jun	23-Jul	4-Aug	231		231	
2006	20-Jun	7-Jul	23-Jul	5-Aug	93		93	
2007	04-Jul	15-Jul	29-Jul	1-Aug	12		12	
2008	19-Jun	14-Jul	25-Jul	29-Jul	139		139	
2009	19-Jun	9-Jul	19-Jul	4-Aug	99		99	
2010	19-Jun	7-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	221		221	
2011	27-Jun	7-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	194		194	
2012	27-Jun	11-Jul	18-Jul	27-Jul	51		51	
2013	20-Jun	13-Jul	27-Jul	3-Aug	183		183	
2014	23-Jun	18-Jul	28-Jul	31-Jul	39		39	91
Averages								
85-13	21-Jun	02-Jul	23-Jul	03-Aug	209		209	
04-13	22-Jun	07-Jul	23-Jul	01-Aug	147		147	

Appendix B. 28. Historical pink and chum salmon harvest in the Canadian fisheries, 1979–2014.

	LRCF		URCF		FSC		Test	
	Pink	Chum	Chum	Pink	Pink	Chum	Chum	Pink
1972					0	0		
1973					0	0		
1974					0	0		
1975			0	0	0	0		
1976			0	0	0	0		
1977			0	0	0	0		
1978			0	0	0	0		
1979	1,994	424			0	0	1,994	424
1980	736	771	20	0	0	0	756	771
1981	3,713	1,128	0	0	144	0	3,857	1,128
1982	1,782	722	0	0	60	0	1,842	722
1983	1,043	274	0	4	77	26	1,120	304
1984					62	0	62	0
1985	2,321	532	0	0	35	4	2,356	536
1986	107	295	0	0	0	12	107	307
1987	646	432	0	19	0	8	646	459
1988	418	730	0	0	0	3	418	733
1989	825	674	0	0	0	0	825	674
1990	496	499	0	0	0	0	496	499
1991	394	208	0	0	0	0	394	208
1992	122	231	0	0	0	0	122	231
1993	29	395	0	0	0	0	29	395
1994	89	173	1	0	0	0	90	173
1995	48	256	0	0	0	7	48	263
1996	25	229	0	0	0	3	25	232
1997	269	222	0	0	0	0	269	222
1998	55	13	0	0	0	0	55	13
1999	11	8	0	0	0	0	11	8
2000	181	144	0	0	0	0	181	144
2001	78	56	0	0	0	0	78	56
2002	19	33	0	0	0	0	19	33
2003	850	112	0	0	0	0	850	112
2004	8	134	0	0	0	0	8	134
2005	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	39
2006	0	14	0	0	4	0	4	14
2007	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2008	88	90	0	0	0	0	88	90
2009	362	193	0	0	0	0	362	193
2010	209	122	0	0	0	0	209	122
2011	3	99	0	0	0	0	3	99
2012	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	363
2013	161	461	0	0	0	0	161	461
2014	60	69	0	0	0	0	45	66

Appendix C. 1. Weekly Chinook salmon harvest in the U.S. fisheries in D111, 2014.

ONLY inseason reference-see the historcial Appendix D2 for final postseason estimate.All inseason estimates are based on CWT for sport, gillent, and troll harvest. PU is seasonally harves

	PU	D111sport			D111 gillnet				D111 troll			US large	Amalga Seine
SW	LargeTaku	Largetotal	Large non-Taku	Large Taku	Nonlarge	Large total	Large non-Taku	Large Taku	Largetotal	Large non-Taku	LargeTaku	Taku	non-Taku
18		98	0	98									
19		154	41	113									
20		232	0	232									
21		172	39	133									
22		192	0	192									
23		185	68	117									
24		164	110	54									
25		260	81	179	145	332	59	273					
26		164	281	0	130	156	53	103					
27		96	116	0	51	161	22	139					11
28		84	190	0	50	119		119					
Total	21	1,802	927	1,118	376	768	134	634	0	0	0	1,773	11

Appendix C. 2. Weekly Chinook salmon abundance estimates of above border run and harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River 2014.

	Above	Commercial		Test fishery		Aboriginal			Total large	Above Border
SW	Border Run	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	Rec	Harvest	Escapement
19				339	15				339	
20				273	9				273	
21				442	20				442	
22	14,581	201	10						201	
23	11,387			176	18				176	
24									0	
25		280	197						280	
26		285	219						285	
27		98	91						98	
28		113	41						113	
29		29	7						29	
30		27	9						27	
31		6	4						6	
32		2	1						2	
Inseason Estimate		1,041	579	1,230	62	96	16	105	2,472	
Postseason estimate										
	26,004	1,041	579	1,230	62	96	16	105	2,472	23,532

Appendix C. 3. Weekly sockeye salmon harvest of Alaskan D111 traditional and terminal common property commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

	D111 Commercial gillnet						
	Gillnet	Traditional StatArea specific harvests				Terminal	Amalga Seine
SW	D111 Total	111-32	111-31/90	111-20	111-34	111-(33-35	111-55
25	1,777	1,746	31				
26	2,451	2,378	73				
27	5,847	4,497	1,350				345
28	13,059	7,709	5,350				
29	9,839	7,265	2,574				397
30	16,541	11,072	5,469				324
31	9,413	6,702	2,711				374
32	16,301	5,617	10,684				
33	15,106	1,638	2,171		11,297		
34	13,724	1,341	1,331		11,052		
35	17,934	862	1,315		2,390	13,367	
36	3,771	336	198		464	2,773	
37	970	104	0			866	
38	5	5	0				
39	0	0					
40	0	0					
41	0	0					
Total	126,738	51,272	33,257	0	25,203	17,006	1,440

Appendix C. 4. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 traditional commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

Does not inlcude Port Snettisham harvests. Taku wild stock composition estimates are based on GSI; see Appendix G. 4 for GSI details.

	D111 Commercial gillent												Amalga seine	
	Taku harvest proportions													
	Taku Lakes		Tatsamenie		ittle Trapp	Taku	Total	Wild Snet/	U.S.	Stikine	Total	Total	Taku	
SW	Other	Mainstem	Wild	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	Taku	other	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	Wild	Enhance
25	0.490	0.265	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.756	0.756	0.227	0.000	0.017	0.017	0.983		
26	0.468	0.351	0.006	0.005	0.000	0.825	0.830	0.135	0.008	0.027	0.040	0.960		
27	0.276	0.415	0.005	0.012	0.000	0.695	0.708	0.214	0.074	0.005	0.091	0.909	0.330	0.000
28	0.092	0.253	0.010	0.004	0.000	0.355	0.359	0.316	0.321	0.004	0.330	0.670		
29	0.111	0.442	0.014	0.018	0.000	0.568	0.586	0.131	0.283	0.000	0.301	0.699	0.441	0.013
30	0.026	0.384	0.035	0.019	0.000	0.445	0.463	0.136	0.399	0.003	0.420	0.580	0.372	0.025
31	0.021	0.169	0.017	0.008	0.000	0.206	0.214	0.141	0.645	0.000	0.652	0.348	0.337	0.033
32	0.008	0.176	0.015	0.009	0.000	0.199	0.208	0.177	0.614	0.001	0.624	0.376		
33	**0.004**	**0.092**	**0.011**	**0.004**	0.000	0.107	0.111	**0.134**	**0.754**	**0.001**	0.759	0.241		
34	0.000	0.008	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.014	0.091	0.894	0.000	0.895	0.105		
35	**0.000**	**0.008**	**0.006**	**0.000**	0.000	0.014	0.014	**0.091**	**0.894**	**0.000**	0.895	0.105		
36	**0.000**	**0.008**	**0.006**	**0.000**	0.000	0.014	0.014	**0.091**	**0.894**	**0.000**	0.895	0.105		
37	**0.000**	**0.008**	**0.006**	**0.000**	0.000	0.014	0.014	**0.091**	**0.894**	**0.000**	0.895	0.105		
38	**0.000**	**0.008**	**0.006**	**0.000**	0.000	0.014	0.014	**0.091**	**0.894**	**0.000**	0.895	0.105		
39	**0.000**	**0.008**	**0.006**	**0.000**	0.000	0.014	0.014	**0.091**	**0.894**	**0.000**	0.895	0.105		
40	**0.000**	**0.008**	**0.006**	**0.000**	0.000	0.014	0.014	**0.091**	**0.894**	**0.000**	0.895	0.105		
41	**0.000**	**0.008**	**0.006**	**0.000**	0.000	0.014	0.014	**0.091**	**0.894**	**0.000**	0.895	0.105		
Total	0.079	0.268	0.016	0.010	0.000	0.363	0.373	0.176	0.448	0.003	0.461	0.539	0.372	0.018
25	872	471	0	0	0	1,343	1,343	404	0	30	30	1,747	0	0
26	1,147	860	15	13	0	2,022	2,035	331	20	65	98	2,353	0	0
27	1,613	2,425	28	72	0	4,066	4,137	1,248	430	31	533	5,314	114	0
28	1,203	3,303	126	58	0	4,632	4,689	4,122	4,189	58	4,305	8,754	0	0
29	1,097	4,347	143	181	0	5,586	5,767	1,288	2,784	0	2,965	6,874	175	5
30	423	6,360	572	307	0	7,355	7,661	2,242	6,593	44	6,944	9,597	121	8
31	197	1,590	156	71	0	1,943	2,014	1,330	6,068	0	6,139	3,274	126	12
32	128	2,876	242	141	0	3,246	3,387	2,888	10,007	18	10,166	6,135	0	0
33	15	351	40	17	0	406	422	512	2,873	2	2,891	918	0	0
34	0	20	17	0	0	37	37	244	2,390	0	2,390	282	0	0
35	0	17	14	0	0	30	31	199	1,947	0	1,948	229	0	0
36	0	4	3	0	0	7	7	49	478	0	478	56	0	0
37	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	10	93	0	93	11	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,695	22,624	1,356	859	0	30,675	31,534	14,868	37,876	250	38,986	45,543	536	26

Appendix C. 5. Weekly sockeye salmon abundance estimates of above border run and harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 2014.

Based on post-season mark-recapture estimate apportioned by fishwheel CPUE.

	Above Border	Commercial		Assesment/		Above Border
SW	Run	All	Taku	Test	Aboriginal	Escapement
22						
23	1,151	0		3	0	
24	3,872	0		0	32	
25	6,460	1,215	1,209	0	24	
26	4,355	1,495	1,464	0	0	
27	7,138	1,094	1,083	0	1	
28	15,311	2,311	2,299	0	0	
29	3,061	1,854	1,854	0	0	
30	31,338	3,163	3,163	0	105	
31	10,008	2,445	2,432	0	50	
32	11,146	2,799	2,799	0	3	
33	6,326	178	178	0	1	
34	3,925	600	597	0	0	
35	1,959	330	330	0	0	
36	1,060	148	148	0	0	
37	1,237	13	13	0	0	
38		0		0	3	
39		0		4	0	
40		0		1	0	
Postse	110,258	17,645	17,568	8	219	92,463
Expan(	110,258	17,645	17,568	8	219	92,463

Appendix C. 6. Estimates of wild and enhanced sockeye salmon stock harvested in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River by week, 2014.

Enhanced estimates based on harvest expanations of thermally marked fish. Does not inlcude Port Snettisham harvests.

	Enhanced					Enhanced				
SW	Little Trapper	Tatsamenie	Stikine	US	Taku Wild	Little Trapper	Tatsamenie	Stikine	US	Taku Wild
25	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.995	0	0	6	0	1,209
26	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.005	0.979	0	0	23	8	1,464
27	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.000	0.979	0	11	11	0	1,071
28	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.995	0	0	12	0	2,299
29	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.989	0	20	0	0	1,834
30	0.000	0.021	0.000	0.000	0.979	0	67	0	0	3,096
31	0.000	0.032	0.005	0.000	0.963	0	77	13	0	2,355
32	0.000	0.068	0.000	0.000	0.932	0	191	0	0	2,608
33	0.000	0.111	0.000	0.000	0.889	0	20	0	0	158
34	0.000	0.068	0.000	0.005	0.927	0	41	0	3	556
35	0.000	0.073	0.000	0.000	0.927	0	24	0	0	306
36	0.000	0.073	0.000	0.000	0.927	0	11	0	0	137
37	0.000	0.073	0.000	0.000	0.927	0	1	0	0	12
Total	0.000	0.026	0.004	0.001	0.969	0	462	66	11	17,106

Appendix C. 7. Weekly coho salmon harvest in the traditional Alaskan District 111 and StatArea 111-32 (Taku Inlet), commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

	D111 Total			111-32
SW	Total	Hatchery	Wild	
25	2		2	2
26	12		12	10
27	55		55	43
28	294	30	264	128
29	181		181	137
30	1,133		1,133	748
31	1,328		1,328	896
32	2,729		2,729	1,467
33	2,672		2,672	1,776
34	4,301	69	4,232	1,832
35	4,510	130	4,380	3,059
36	9,390	1,076	8,314	7,936
37	15,600	1,631	13,969	15,565
38	9,225	811	8,414	8,446
39	2,394	158	2,236	2,394
40	64		64	64
41	9		9	9
Total	53,899	3,905	49,994	44,512

Appendix C. 8. Weekly coho salmon abundance estimates of above border run and harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 2014.

	Above border	Harvest				Above border
SW	Run	Commercial	Aboriginal	Recreational	Test/assesment	Escapement
26						
27		2	4			
28		13	2			
29		124	0			
30		346	26			
31		612	20			
32		1,400	0			
33	22,279	199	8			
34	34,270	2,214	12			
35	56,145	5,105	32			
36	70,302	2,853				
37	88,858	1,431				
38	103,781	165			500	
39	121,496				500	
40	135,080				500	
41	140,739				500	
Before SW34		2,696				
SW34 to end		11,768				
Postseason Estimate	140,739	14,464	104	0	2,000	124,171

Appendix C. 9. Weekly effort in the Alaskan traditional District 111 and StatArea 111–32 (Taku Inlet), commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

		D111			D111-32		
SW	Start Date	Boats	Days Open	Boat Days	Boats	Days Open	Boat Days
25	15-Jun	34	2.0	68	33	2.0	66
26	22-Jun	36	3.0	108	35	3.0	105
27	29-Jun	61	4.0	244	55	4.0	220
28	6-Jul	107	4.0	428	81	4.0	324
29	13-Jul	60	3.0	180	49	3.0	147
30	20-Jul	85	3.0	255	66	3.0	198
31	27-Jul	74	4.0	296	55	4.0	220
32	3-Aug	64	4.0	256	38	4.0	152
33	10-Aug	90	3.0	270	27	3.0	81
34	17-Aug	54	3.0	162	26	3.0	78
35	24-Aug	52	3.0	156	37	3.0	111
36	31-Aug	44	4.0	176	40	4.0	160
37	7-Sep	53	5.0	265	53	5.0	265
38	14-Sep	39	5.0	195	38	5.0	190
39	21-Sep	17	5.0	85	17	5.0	85
40	28-Sep	3	5.0	15	3	5.0	15
41	5-Oct	1	5.0	5	1	5.0	5
Total			65.0	3,164		65.0	2,422

Appendix C. 10. Weekly effort in the Canadian commercial and assessment fisheries in the Taku River, 2014.

		Commercial			Test/assesment		
SW	Start Date	Average Permits	Days Fished	Permit Days	Average Permits	Days Fished	Permit Days
18							
19	4-May				3.0	3.2	9.5
20	11-May				2.0	3.5	7.0
21	18-May				4.0	2.7	10.7
22	25-May	6.0	0.3	1.5			
23	1-Jun				5.3	0.4	2.2
24	8-Jun						
25	15-Jun	7.5	2.0	15.0			
26	22-Jun	10.0	3.0	30.0			
27	29-Jun	10.0	2.0	20.0			
28	6-Jul	10.0	4.0	40.0			
29	13-Jul	9.0	6.0	54.0			
30	20-Jul	11.7	3.0	35.0			
31	27-Jul	9.3	3.0	28.0			
32	3-Aug	11.0	3.0	33.0			
33	10-Aug	8.0	4.0	32.0			
34	17-Aug	9.5	4.0	38.0			
35	24-Aug	8.7	6.0	52.0			
36	31-Aug	7.4	5.0	37.0			
37	7-Sep	3.2	6.0	19.0			
38	14-Sep	1.0	2.0	2.0			
39	21-Sep						
40	28-Sep						
41	5-Oct						
Total			53	437		10	29

Appendix C. 11. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Tatsamenie weir, 2014.

	Tatsamenie			
		Cumulative		
Date	Count	Count	Percent	
31-Jul	Weir installed July 31			
7-Aug	0	0	0.0	
8-Aug	0	0	0.0	
9-Aug	0	0	0.0	
10-Aug	0	0	0.0	
11-Aug	0	0	0.0	
12-Aug	0	0	0.0	
13-Aug	0	0	0.0	
14-Aug	0	0	0.0	
15-Aug	0	0	0.0	
16-Aug	0	0	0.0	
17-Aug	0	0	0.0	
18-Aug	21	21	1.0	
19-Aug	17	38	1.8	
20-Aug	3	41	1.9	
21-Aug	2	43	2.0	
22-Aug	0	43	2.0	
23-Aug	18	61	2.9	
24-Aug	0	61	2.9	
25-Aug	55	116	5.5	
26-Aug	21	137	6.5	
27-Aug	79	216	10.3	
28-Aug	14	230	10.9	
29-Aug	103	333	15.8	
30-Aug	134	467	22.2	
31-Aug	35	502	23.8	
1-Sep	72	574	27.3	
2-Sep	14	588	27.9	
3-Sep	205	793	37.7	
4-Sep	121	914	43.4	
5-Sep	256	1,170	55.6	
6-Sep	89	1,259	59.8	
7-Sep	73	1,332	63.2	
8-Sep	36	1,368	65.0	
9-Sep	1	1,369	65.0	
10-Sep	57	1,426	67.7	
11-Sep	67	1,493	70.9	
12-Sep	43	1,536	72.9	
13-Sep	35	1,571	74.6	
14-Sep	48	1,619	76.9	
15-Sep	91	1,710	81.2	
16-Sep	58	1,768	84.0	
17-Sep	20	1,788	84.9	
18-Sep	49	1,837	87.2	
19-Sep	43	1,880	89.3	
20-Sep	31	1,911	90.7	
21-Sep	79	1,990	94.5	
22-Sep	31	2,021	96.0	
23-Sep	16	2,037	96.7	
24-Sep	13	2,050	97.3	
25-Sep	10	2,060	97.8	
26-Sep	1	2,061	97.9	
27-Sep	11	2,072	98.4	
28-Sep	5	2,077	98.6	
29-Sep	12	2,089	99.2	
30-Sep	17	2,106	100.0	
1-Oct	weir pulled			
		Total	Wild	TMR
Holding below weir				
Escapement to lake		2,106	1,213	893
Outlet spawners				
otolith samples		349	201	148
Broodstock [a]		758	437	321
Spawners		1,348		

[a] Broodstock included 369 females and 290 males from which gametes were collected, 9 female and 3 male mortalities, and 80 females and 7 males which were held and released unspawned. The spawning success of the released fish is not known.

Appendix C. 12. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Little Trappe
Lake weir, 2014.

Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Cumulative Percent
23-Jul	0	0	0.0
24-Jul	0	0	0.0
25-Jul	0	0	0.0
26-Jul	0	0	0.0
27-Jul	0	0	0.0
28-Jul	0	0	0.0
29-Jul	0	0	0.0
30-Jul	0	0	0.0
31-Jul	0	0	0.0
1-Aug	0	0	0.0
2-Aug	24	24	0.4
3-Aug	459	483	7.3
4-Aug	1,135	1,618	24.5
5-Aug	307	1,925	29.1
6-Aug	375	2,300	34.8
7-Aug	646	2,946	44.6
8-Aug	300	3,246	49.1
9-Aug	116	3,362	50.9
10-Aug	355	3,717	56.3
11-Aug	659	4,376	66.2
12-Aug	539	4,915	74.4
13-Aug	112	5,027	76.1
14-Aug	76	5,103	77.2
15-Aug	137	5,240	79.3
16-Aug	102	5,342	80.9
17-Aug	10	5,352	81.0
18-Aug	193	5,545	83.9
19-Aug	44	5,589	84.6
20-Aug	38	5,627	85.2
21-Aug	96	5,723	86.6
22-Aug	21	5,744	86.9
23-Aug	37	5,781	87.5
24-Aug	22	5,803	87.8
25-Aug	18	5,821	88.1
26-Aug	99	5,920	89.6
27-Aug	45	5,965	90.3
28-Aug	10	5,975	90.4
29-Aug	73	6,048	91.5
30-Aug	124	6,172	93.4
31-Aug	27	6,199	93.8
1-Sep	45	6,244	94.5
2-Sep	88	6,332	95.8
3-Sep	14	6,346	96.0
4-Sep	69	6,415	97.1
5-Sep	120	6,535	98.9
6-Sep	35	6,570	99.4
7-Sep	15	6,585	99.7
8-Sep	22	6,607	100.0

	Total	Wild	TMR
Holding below weir	100		
Escapement to lake	6,607		
Outlet spawners	50		
otolith samples	0		
Broodstock	0		
Spawners	6,707		

Appendix C. 13. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through the King Salmon Lake weir, 2014.

		Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent
4-Jul	Weir installed July 4		
5-Jul	0	0	0.0
6-Jul	0	0	0.0
7-Jul	0	0	0.0
8-Jul	0	0	0.0
9-Jul	0	0	0.0
10-Jul	0	0	0.0
11-Jul	0	0	0.0
12-Jul	0	0	0.0
13-Jul	0	0	0.0
14-Jul	0	0	0.0
15-Jul	14	14	1.3
16-Jul	2	16	1.5
17-Jul	0	16	1.5
18-Jul	167	183	17.2
19-Jul	50	233	22.0
20-Jul	71	304	28.7
21-Jul	0	304	28.7
22-Jul	32	336	31.7
23-Jul	0	336	31.7
24-Jul	0	336	31.7
25-Jul	0	336	31.7
26-Jul	0	336	31.7
27-Jul	0	336	31.7
28-Jul	0	336	31.7
29-Jul	0	336	31.7
30-Jul	38	374	35.2
31-Jul	0	374	35.2
1-Aug	31	405	38.2
2-Aug	42	447	42.1
3-Aug	418	865	81.5
4-Aug	196	1,061	100.0
5-Aug	0	1,061	100.0
6-Aug	0	1,061	100.0
7-Aug	0	1,061	100.0
8-Aug	0	1,061	100.0
9-Aug	0	1,061	100.0
10-Aug	0	1,061	100.0
11-Aug	0	1,061	100.0
12-Aug	0	1,061	100.0
Weir removed August 28			
Total	1,061		
Escapement to lake		1,061	
Broodstock		151	
Spawners		910	
16-Sept Helicopter survey		907	

On July 21, weir was breached by bears and an estimated 50-100 passed uncounted.

Appendix C. 14. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through the Kuthai Lake weir, 2014.

		Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent
weir insalled July 4			
13-Jul	0	0	0.0
14-Jul	0	0	0.0
15-Jul	0	0	0.0
16-Jul	0	0	0.0
17-Jul	0	0	0.0
18-Jul	0	0	0.0
19-Jul	2	2	1.3
20-Jul	0	2	1.3
21-Jul	0	2	1.3
22-Jul	0	2	1.3
23-Jul	5	7	4.5
24-Jul	12	19	12.3
25-Jul	3	22	14.2
26-Jul	7	29	18.7
27-Jul	19	48	31.0
28-Jul	3	51	32.9
29-Jul	2	53	34.2
30-Jul	7	60	38.7
31-Jul	22	82	52.9
1-Aug	6	88	56.8
2-Aug	3	91	58.7
3-Aug	18	109	70.3
4-Aug	7	116	74.8
5-Aug	3	119	76.8
6-Aug	3	122	78.7
7-Aug	2	124	80.0
8-Aug	1	125	80.6
9-Aug	3	128	82.6
10-Aug	6	134	86.5
11-Aug	1	135	87.1
12-Aug	2	137	88.4
13-Aug	1	138	89.0
14-Aug	7	145	93.5
15-Aug	0	145	93.5
16-Aug	5	150	96.8
17-Aug	5	155	100.0
18-Aug	0	155	100.0
19-Aug	0	155	100.0
20-Aug	0	155	100.0
21-Aug	0	155	100.0
22-Aug	0	155	100.0
23-Aug	0	155	100.0
24-Aug	0	155	100.0
25-Aug	0	155	100.0
26-Aug	0	155	100.0
27-Aug	0	155	100.0
28-Aug	Weir removed		
Total count		155	
Harvest above weir		0	
Escapement		155	

Aerial survey conditions were excellent and fish could be counted individually; it is assumed that some fish arrived after weir removal.
16-Sept Helicopter survey was 208

Appendix C. 15. Daily counts of large Chinook salmon carcasses at the Nakina River weir, 2014.

	Count (all sizes)				Cumulative Count	
Date	Female	Male	Unknown	Combined	Count	Percent
3-Aug		1		1	1	0.2
4-Aug				0	1	0.2
5-Aug				0	1	0.2
6-Aug				0	1	0.2
7-Aug	1	3		4	5	1.2
8-Aug		5		5	10	2.5
9-Aug	2	3		5	15	3.7
10-Aug		4		4	19	4.7
11-Aug	1	21		22	41	10.2
12-Aug	2	16		18	59	14.7
13-Aug	2	20		22	81	20.2
14-Aug	7	34	1	42	123	30.7
15-Aug	8	33	1	42	165	41.1
16-Aug	6	30	1	37	202	50.4
17-Aug	3	24	2	29	231	57.6
18-Aug	5	18		23	254	63.3
19-Aug	6	24	1	31	285	71.1
20-Aug	2	33	1	36	321	80.0
21-Aug	3	41	1	45	366	91.3
22-Aug	2	18		20	386	96.3
23-Aug	3	7		10	396	98.8
24-Aug	1	1	3	5	401	100.0
Total	54	336	11	401		

Appendix D. 1. All historic harvest and effort of salmon in the D111 gillnet fishery, 1960–2014.

These estimates include traditional and common property terminal harvest in D111.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boat Days	Days open
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852		60
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433		62
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635		52
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114		54
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853		56
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533		63
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133		64
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834		53
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890		60
1969	6,986	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	1,518	42
1970	3,357	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	2,688	53
1971	6,945	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	3,053	55
1972	10,949	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	3,103	51
1973	9,799	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	3,286	41
1974	2,908	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	2,315	30
1975	2,182	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	1,084	16
1976	1,757	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	1,914	25
1977	1,068	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	2,258	27
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	2,174	26
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	2,269	29
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	4,123	31
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	2,687	30
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	2,433	36
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	1,274	33
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	2,757	53
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	3,264	48
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	2,129	33
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	2,514	35
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	2,135	32
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	2,333	41
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	3,188	38
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	4,145	57
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	4,550	50
1993	7,159	171,427	65,539	29,216	167,902	3,827	43
1994	5,047	106,318	188,682	410,467	214,243	5,078	66
1995	4,660	104,064	83,609	41,513	350,033	4,034	49
1996	2,659	201,853	33,650	12,675	365,813	3,229	46
1997	2,805	143,009	32,364	51,483	176,913	2,107	33
1998	794	101,702	28,713	168,738	296,121	3,070	48
1999	1,961	93,368	17,309	59,368	429,405	2,841	59
2000	2,019	290,165	7,828	58,699	669,998	2,919	40
2001	1,698	293,657	22,646	123,026	241,370	4,731	54
2002	1,850	240,439	40,464	78,624	231,936	4,095	62
2003	1,467	313,725	24,338	114,184	170,901	3,977	78
2004	2,345	428,745	59,868	154,775	131,856	3,342	63
2005	23,301	222,156	21,289	182,778	97,588	3,734	68
2006	11,261	313,982	60,145	192,140	383,000	4,052	89
2007	1,452	184,810	22,394	100,375	590,169	3,505	64
2008	2,193	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	3,116	49
2009	6,800	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	3,438	62
2010	1,685	76,607	62,241	132,785	488,898	2,832	54
2011	2,510	163,896	28,574	344,766	667,929	3,481	46
2012	1,291	140,898	24,115	193,969	566,741	2,608	43
2013	1,224	207,231	51,441	127,343	726,849	3,655	62
2014	1,471	126,738	54,186	29,190	291,409	3,760	65
average							
60-13	3,963	112,116	42,317	116,563	203,100	3,041	
04-13	5,406	191,709	40,403	157,589	534,548	3,376	

Appendix D. 2. Annual harvest estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon in the D111 fisheries, 2005–2014.

Estimates based on GSI for gillnet and sport; troll is CWT.
For detailed GSI stock comp estimates see Appendix G. 6.

Year	PU	Sport	Gillnet	Troll	Total large Taku
2005	32	2,476	16,490	21	19,019
2006	18	2,048	9,257	11	11,334
2007	22	1,034	303	0	1,359
2008	46	632	445	0	1,123
2009	25	673	4,609	2	5,309
2010	36	984	526	0	1,546
2011	48	573	518	0	1,139
2012	34	671	668	8	1,380
2013	20	257	356	0	632
2014	21	714	488	0	1,223
Averages					
05-13	31	1,039	3,686	5	4,760

Appendix D. 3. Annual Chinook Salmon harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 1979–2014.

	Commerical		Aboriginal		Test			Rec	Total
Year	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	released large	Large	All Large
1979	97							300	397
1980	225		85					300	610
1981	159							300	459
1982	54							300	354
1983	156	400	9					300	465
1984	294	221	0					300	594
1985	326	24	4					300	630
1986	275	77	10					300	585
1987	127	106	0					300	427
1988	555	186	27		72			300	954
1989	895	139	6		31			300	1,232
1990	1,258	128	0		48			300	1,606
1991	1,177	432	0		0			300	1,477
1992	1,445	147	121		0			300	1,866
1993	1,619	171	25		0			300	1,944
1994	2,065	235	119		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			300	2,484
1995	1,577	298	70		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			105	1,752
1996	3,331	144	63		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			105	3,499
1997	2,731	84	103					105	2,939
1998	1,107	227	60		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			105	1,272
1999	908	257	50		577	2	181	105	1,640
2000	1,576	87	50		1,312	87	439	105	3,043
2001	1,458	118	125		1,175	229	871	105	2,863
2002	1,561	291	37		1,311	355	1,132	105	3,014
2003	1,894	547	277	237	1,403	397		105	3,679
2004	2,082	335	277	116	1,489	294		105	3,953
2005	7,399	821	212		0	0		105	7,716
2006	7,377	207	222		630	9		105	8,334
2007	874	426	167	16	1,396	302		105	2,542
2008	913	330	1		1,399	139		105	2,418
2009	6,759	1,137	172	0	0	0		105	7,036
2010	5,238	700	126	0	0	0		105	5,469
2011	2,342	514	150	21	680	134		105	3,277
2012	1,930	479	67	14	863	114		105	2,965
2013	579	653	54	16	There were no test fisheries			105	738
2014	1,041	579	96	16	1,230	62		105	2,472
Averages									
85-13	2,116	321	89					172	2,805
04-13	3,549	560	145	26	717	110		105	4,445

Appendix D. 4. Taku River large Chinook salmon run size, 1979–2014.

Run estimate does not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border. US harvest estimates after 2004 are based on GSI (gillnet and sport fish) and CWT (troll) and harvest in the fisheries between SW 18-28.

	Above Border M-R					Above Border		
	Spawning		Confidence Intervals		Canadian	Run	U.S.	Terminal
Year	Escapement	Method	Lower	Upper	Harvest	Estimate	Harvest	Run
1989	40,329	Mark-recapture	29,263	51,395	1,232	41,561		
1990	52,142	Mark-recapture	33,863	70,421	1,606	53,748		
1991	51,645	Aerial expansion	17,072	86,218	1,477	53,122		
1992	55,889	Aerial expansion	18,475	93,303	1,866	57,755		
1993	66,125	Aerial expansion	21,858	110,392	1,944	68,069		
1994	48,368	Aerial expansion	15,989	80,747	2,484	50,852		
1995	33,805	Medium expansion	23,887	43,723	1,752	35,557	6,263	41,820
1996	79,019	Mark-recapture	61,285	96,753	3,499	82,518	6,280	88,798
1997	114,938	Mark-recapture	79,878	149,998	2,939	117,877	8,325	126,202
1998	31,039	Aerial expansion	10,255	51,823	1,272	32,311	2,605	34,916
1999	16,786	Mark-recapture	10,571	23,001	1,640	18,426	4,019	22,445
2000	34,997	Mark-recapture	24,407	45,587	3,043	38,040	3,472	41,512
2001	46,644	Mark-recapture	33,383	59,905	2,863	49,507	3,883	53,390
2002	55,044	Mark-recapture	33,313	76,775	3,014	58,058	3,282	61,340
2003	36,435	Mark-recapture	23,293	49,577	3,679	40,114	2,768	42,882
2004	75,032	Mark-recapture	54,883	95,181	3,953	78,985	3,696	82,681
2005	38,599	Mark-recapture	28,980	48,219	7,716	46,315	19,019	65,334
2006	42,191	Mark-recapture	31,343	53,040	8,334	50,525	11,334	61,859
2007	14,749	Mark-recapture	8,326	21,172	2,542	17,291	1,359	18,650
2008	26,645	Mark-recapture	20,744	32,545	2,418	29,063	1,123	30,186
2009	22,761	Mark-recapture	17,134	28,388	7,036	29,797	5,309	35,106
2010	28,769	Mark-recapture	23,840	33,698	5,469	34,238	1,546	35,784
2011	27,523	Medium expansion	19,411	35,635	3,277	30,800	1,139	31,939
2012	19,538	Medium expansion	15,007	23,851	2,965	22,503	1,369	23,872
2013	18,002	Aerial expansion	4,500	31,504	738	18,740	626	19,366
2014	23,532	Mark-recapture	19,187	27,877	2,472	26,004	1,213	27,217
Averages								
95-13	40,132				3,587	43,719	4,601	48,320
04-13	31,381				4,445	35,826	4,652	40,478

Appendix D. 5. Aerial survey index escapement counts of large (3-ocean and older) Taku River Chinook salmon, 1975–2014.

Year	Kowatua	Tatsamenie	Dudidontu	Tseta	Nakina	Nahlin	Total Index Count without Tseta
1975			15		1,800	274	2,089
1976	341	620	40		3,000	725	4,726
1977	580	573	18		3,850	650	5,671
1978	490	550		21	1,620	624	3,284
1979	430	750	9		2,110	857	4,156
1980	450	905	158		4,500	1,531	7,544
1981	560	839	74	258	5,110	2,945	9,528
1982	289	387	130	228	2,533	1,246	4,585
1983	171	236	117	179	968	391	1,883
1984	279	616		**176**	1,887	**951**	3,733
1985	699	848	475	303	2,647	2,236	6,905
1986	548	886	413	193	3,868	1,612	7,327
1987	570	678	287	180	2,906	1,122	5,563
1988	1,010	1,272	243	66	4,500	1,535	8,560
1989	601	1,228	204	494	5,141	1,812	8,986
1990	614	1,068	820	172	7,917	1,658	12,077
1991	570	1,164	804	224	5,610	1,781	9,929
1992	782	1,624	768	313	5,750	1,821	10,745
1993	1,584	1,491	1,020	491	6,490	2,128	12,713
1994	410	1,106	573	614	4,792	2,418	9,299
1995	550	678	731	786	3,943	2,069	7,971
1996	1,620	2,011	1,810	1,201	7,720	5,415	18,576
1997	1,360	1,148	943	648	6,095	3,655	13,201
1998	473	675	807	360	2,720	1,294	5,969
1999	561	431	527	221	1,900	532	3,951
2000	702	953	482	160	2,907	728	5,772
2001	1,050	1,024	479	202	1,552	935	5,040
2002	945	1,145	834	192	4,066	1,099	8,089
2003	850	1,000	644	436	2,126	861	5,481
2004	828	1,396	1,036	906	4,091	1,787	9,138
2005	833	1,146	318	215	1,213	471	3,981
2006	1,180	908	395	199	1,900	955	5,338
2007	262	390	4	199	NA	277	933
2008	690	1,083	480	497	1,437	1,121	4,811
2009	408	633	272	145	1,698	1,033	4,044
2010	716	821	561	128	1,730	1,018	4,846
2011	377	917	301	128	1,380	808	3,783
2012	402	660	126		1,300	726	3,214
2013	708	438	166		**1,623**	527	3,462
2014	384	376	193		**1,040**	304	2,297
Averages							
85-13	755	994	557	358	3,537	1,498	7,231
04-13	640	839	366	302	1,819	872	4,355

Appendix D. 6. Annual sockeye salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 111 fisheries, includes estimates of Taku wild and enhanced fish in the gillnet, seine, and personal use fisheries, 1967–2014.

Personal Use wild/enhanced estimates are based on the Canadian lower river commerical fishery.

	D111 Gillnet harvest				D111 Amalga Seine harvest			PU Taku harvest		
	All	D111 Gillnet without snet for stock comp			All					
Year	D111 Gillnet	harvest	Wild Taku	EnhancedTaku	D111 Seine	Wild Taku	EnhancedTaku	All Taku	Wild Taku	EnhancedTaku
1967	17,735	15,282						103		
1968	19,501	17,721						41		
1969	41,169	40,053						122		
1970	50,922	49,951						304		
1971	66,181	62,593						512		
1972	80,404	76,478						554		
1973	85,317	81,149						1,227		
1974	38,670	33,934						1,431		
1975	32,513	32,271						170		
1976	61,749	54,456						351		
1977	70,097	66,844								
1978	55,398	54,305								
1979	122,148	115,192								
1980	123,451	116,861								
1981	49,942	48,912								
1982	83,625	80,161								
1983	31,821	31,073								
1984	77,233	76,015								
1985	88,077	87,550						920		
1986	73,061	72,713								
1987	75,212	76,377								
1988	38,923	38,885								
1989	74,019	73,991						562		
1990	126,884	126,876						793		
1991	109,877	111,002						800		
1992	135,411	132,669						1,217		
1993	171,556	171,373						1,201		
1994	105,861	105,758						1,111		
1995	103,377	103,361	86,929	4,065				990	950	40
1996	199,014	198,303	181,776	4,762				1,189	1,168	21
1997	94,745	94,486	76,043	2,031				1,053	1,024	29
1998	69,677	68,462	47,824	806				1,202	1,165	37
1999	79,425	77,515	61,205	599				1,254	1,236	18
2000	168,272	166,248	128,567	1,561				1,134	1,116	18
2001	290,450	284,786	194,091	8,880				1,462	1,405	57
2002	178,488	176,042	114,460	651				1,289	1,287	2
2003	205,433	177,903	134,957	767				1,218	1,208	10
2004	241,254	177,830	75,186	676				1,150	1,135	15
2005	87,254	71,472	44,360	579				1,150	1,136	14
2006	134,781	99,622	62,814	2,210				804	773	31
2007	112,241	107,129	60,879	3,684				566	508	58
2008	116,693	116,693	63,002	11,680				1,010	903	107
2009	62,070	62,070	35,121	240				871	863	8
2010	61,947	61,947	44,837	910				1,020	987	33
2011	100,400	100,049	65,090	5,604				1,111	1,024	87
2012	140,898	124,830	45,410	4,039				1,287	1,149	138
2013	207,231	137,739	84,567	12,779	4,429	1,054	372	1,371	1,152	219
2014	126,738	84,541	30,677	859	1,440	536	26	1,300	1,260	40
Averages										
95-13	139,666	126,657	84,585	3,501				1,112	1,063	50
04-13	126,477	105,938	58,127	4,240				1,034	963	71

Appendix D. 7. Stock proportions and harvest of sockeye salmon in the traditional Alaska District 111 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1983–2014.

Data based on SPA, otolith marks, and incidence of brain parasites 1983-2011; based on GSI 2011 to present; does not include harvest inside Port Snettisham

	D111 Gillnet harvest										Amalga Seine harvest	
	Taku Lakes		Tatsamenie		Little Trapper	Taku	Total	Wild Snet/	U.S.	Stikine	Taku	
Week	Other	Mainstem	Wild	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	Taku	other	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	Enhance
1983						0.755	0.755					
1984						0.758	0.758					
1985						0.838	0.838					
1986	0.328	0.303	0.204			0.834	0.834	0.166				
1987	0.312	0.376	0.031			0.720	0.720	0.280				
1988	0.276	0.305	0.082			0.663	0.663	0.337				
1989[a]						0.849	0.849	0.152				
1990	0.232	0.336	0.286			0.855	0.855	0.145				
1991	0.337	0.373	0.232			0.941	0.941	0.059				
1992	0.269	0.445	0.191			0.904	0.904	0.096				
1993	0.391	0.308	0.123			0.822	0.822	0.178				
1994	0.466	0.361	0.091			0.917	0.917	0.058	0.025			
1995	0.260	0.428	0.153	0.029	0.010	0.841	0.880	0.093	0.026			
1996	0.186	0.499	0.232	0.014	0.010	0.917	0.941	0.045	0.014			
1997	0.237	0.282	0.286	0.011	0.011	0.805	0.826	0.053	0.120			
1998	0.245	0.209	0.245	0.004	0.008	0.699	0.710	0.033	0.257			
1999	0.436	0.235	0.119	0.005	0.003	0.790	0.797	0.072	0.131			
2000	0.412	0.211	0.151	0.008	0.002	0.773	0.783	0.058	0.160			
2001	0.206	0.268	0.207	0.031	0.000	0.682	0.713	0.046	0.241			
2002	0.352	0.173	0.126	0.004	0.000	0.650	0.654	0.047	0.299			
2003	0.328	0.398	0.033	0.004	0.000	0.759	0.763	0.056	0.181			
2004	0.148	0.233	0.042	0.004	0.000	0.423	0.427	0.051	0.522			
2005	0.125	0.456	0.040	0.008	0.000	0.621	0.629	0.145	0.226			
2006	0.110	0.361	0.159	0.022	0.000	0.631	0.653	0.060	0.288			
2007	0.124	0.355	0.089	0.034	0.000	0.568	0.603	0.106	0.291			
2008	0.119	0.267	0.154	0.100	0.000	0.540	0.640	0.082	0.278			
2009	0.114	0.343	0.109	0.004	0.000	0.566	0.570	0.140	0.288	0.002		
2010	0.046	0.523	0.155	0.012	0.002	0.724	0.738	0.152	0.109	0.001		
2011	0.118	0.397	0.135	0.040	0.016	0.651	0.707	0.045	0.246	0.003		
2012	0.122	0.242	0.000	0.028	0.005	0.364	0.396	0.090	0.512	0.002		
2013	0.322	0.292	0.000	0.090	0.003	0.614	0.707	0.135	0.154	0.004	0.238	0.084
2014	0.079	0.268	0.016	0.010	0.000	0.363	0.373	0.176	0.448	0.003	0.372	0.018
Averages												
86-13	0.245	0.333	0.136	0.024	0.004	0.719	0.737		0.218			
04-13	0.135	0.347	0.088	0.034	0.003	0.570	0.607		0.291			
1983						23,460	23,460					
1984						57,619	57,619					
1985						73,367	73,367					
1986	23,816	21,999	14,829			60,644	60,644	12,069				
1987	23,851	28,724	2,388			54,963	54,963	21,414				
1988	10,741	11,854	3,191			25,785	25,785	13,100				
1989[a]						62,804	62,804	11,210				
1990	29,489	42,673	36,330			108,492	108,492	18,384				
1991	37,359	41,376	25,736			104,471	104,471	6,531				
1992	35,625	59,004	25,329			119,959	119,959	12,709				
1993	66,952	52,820	21,116			140,888	140,888	30,485				
1994	49,234	38,142	9,576			96,952	96,952	6,172	2,634			
1995	26,893	44,271	15,765	3,049	1,017	86,929	90,994	9,641	2,727			
1996	36,917	98,876	45,983	2,849	1,913	181,776	186,538	8,928	2,838			
1997	22,389	26,621	27,033	1,003	1,028	76,043	78,074	5,054	11,358			
1998	16,775	14,306	16,743	246	560	47,824	48,630	2,244	17,588			
1999	33,780	18,231	9,194	358	241	61,205	61,804	5,556	10,155			
2000	68,500	35,025	25,042	1,285	276	128,567	130,128	9,592	26,528			
2001	58,736	76,418	58,937	8,880	0	194,091	202,971	13,166	68,649			
2002	61,922	30,397	22,141	651	0	114,460	115,111	8,224	52,708			
2003	58,280	70,801	5,876	767	0	134,957	135,724	9,983	32,196			
2004	26,314	41,366	7,505	676	0	75,186	75,862	9,157	92,810			
2005	8,909	32,591	2,860	579	0	44,360	44,939	10,371	16,161			
2006	10,995	35,993	15,825	2,210	0	62,814	65,024	5,940	28,659			
2007	13,311	38,084	9,484	3,684	0	60,879	64,563	11,353	31,213			
2008	13,833	31,170	17,999	11,680	0	63,002	74,682	9,544	32,467			
2009	7,050	21,275	6,796	240	0	35,121	35,361	8,674	17,888	148		
2010[a]	2,833	32,407	9,597	760	150	44,837	45,747	9,390	6,759	79		
2011	11,799	39,743	13,548	4,047	1,557	65,090	70,694	4,473	24,595	288		
2012	15,221	30,189	0	3,453	587	45,410	49,449	11,210	63,963	208		
2013	44,412	40,155	0	12,373	406	84,567	97,346	18,641	21,172	580	1,054	372
2014	6,695	22,624	1,356	859	0	30,675	31,534	14,868	37,876	250	536	26
Average[a]												
86-13	30,220	39,014	17,262			85,093	87,083		28,521			
04-13	15,468	37,362	8,949	2,810	229	63,166	66,204		34,671	181		

[a] The Trapper and Mainstem groups were combined in the 1989 and 2010 analyses.

Appendix D. 8. Proportion of wild Taku River sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 111 commercial drift gillnet harvest by week, 1983–2014.

Data based on SPA and incidence of brain parasites 1983-2011; based on GSI 2012 to present. Does not include enhanced fish.

	SW										
Year	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	Total
1983		0.996	0.842	0.819	0.663	0.527	0.836	0.534	0.719	0.759	0.755
1984	0.970	0.956	0.843	0.670	0.588	0.712	0.728	0.809	0.726		0.758
1985	0.999	0.986	0.928	0.974	0.868	0.706	0.737	0.826	0.801		0.838
1986	0.938	0.953	0.873	0.880	0.852	0.777	0.851	0.757	0.893	0.739	0.834
1987		0.982	0.901	0.884	0.948	0.414	0.619	0.689	0.841	0.731	0.720
1988		0.964	0.886	0.889	0.510	0.643	0.677	0.528	0.478	0.346	0.663
1989	0.943	0.989	0.979	0.852	0.835	0.641	0.681	0.919	0.676		0.848
1990	0.874	0.935	0.904	0.773	0.782	0.863	0.943	0.939	0.878	0.862	0.855
1991	0.988	0.979	0.953	0.979	0.951	0.933	0.936	0.890	0.885	0.875	0.941
1992		0.978	0.985	0.956	0.916	0.943	0.893	0.858	0.766	0.766	0.904
1993		0.961	0.901	0.837	0.856	0.781	0.790	0.829	0.738	0.706	0.822
1994		1.000	0.981	0.973	0.967	0.870	0.835	0.938	0.804	0.901	0.917
1995	0.942	0.889	0.903	0.858	0.872	0.868	0.761	0.759	0.705	0.740	0.841
1996	1.000	0.998	0.909	0.974	0.950	0.991	0.914	0.945	0.879	0.804	0.953
1997	0.992	0.970	0.910	0.926	0.951	0.939	0.939	0.925	0.872	0.906	0.938
1998		0.964	0.974	0.978	0.971	0.949	0.948	0.942	0.997	0.857	0.955
1999		0.966	0.988	0.953	0.934	0.917	0.878	0.833	0.732	0.665	0.917
2000		0.973	0.962	0.958	0.929	0.898	0.872	0.907	0.908	0.858	0.931
2001	0.995	0.998	0.948	0.888	0.908	0.930	0.961	0.945	0.858	0.858	0.936
2002	0.986	0.989	0.993	0.970	0.872	0.946	0.829	0.880	0.851	0.851	0.933
2003	1.000	0.987	0.961	0.994	0.970	0.929	0.883	0.795	0.236	0.236	0.931
2004		0.968	0.950	0.930	0.939	0.884	0.731	0.799	0.909	0.891	0.891
2005	0.973	0.973	0.953	0.947	0.932	0.924	0.881	0.885	0.786	0.767	0.905
2006	0.957	0.957	0.912	0.856	0.896	0.819	0.802	0.842	0.970	0.970	0.914
2007	1.000	0.992	0.934	0.807	0.716	0.821	0.879	0.824	0.812	0.786	0.925
2008	0.975	0.900	0.695	0.632	0.589	0.470	0.424	0.488	0.489	0.489	0.868
2009	0.902	0.902	0.715	0.683	0.552	0.542	0.528	0.416	0.382	0.382	0.566
2010		0.964	0.955	0.960	0.737	0.637	0.754	0.636	0.529	0.764	0.723
2011		0.988	0.943	0.797	0.766	0.699	0.683	0.606	0.365	0.228	0.651
2012	0.938	0.720	0.909	0.828	0.632	0.321	0.389	0.085	0.298	0.298	0.298
2013	0.960	0.927	0.865	0.794	0.467	0.477	0.457	0.457	0.457	0.457	0.457
2014	0.756	0.825	0.695	0.355	0.568	0.445	0.206	0.199	0.107	0.014	0.014
Average											
83-13		0.958	0.915	0.878	0.817	0.767	0.775	0.758	0.717	0.696	0.819
04-13		0.929	0.883	0.824	0.723	0.660	0.653	0.604	0.600	0.603	0.720

Appendix D. 9. Annual sockeye salmon harvest estimates of wild and enhanced fish in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 1979–2014.

	Total harvest					Wild			Enhanced		
	Commercial										
Year	Allharvest	TakuOnly	Aborginal	Test	Test released	Commercial	Aboriginal	Test	Commercial	Aboriginal	Test
1979	13,578					13,578					
1980	22,602		150			22,602	150				
1981	10,922					10,922					
1982	3,144					3,144					
1983	17,056		0			17,056	0				
1984	27,242		50			27,242	50				
1985	14,244		167			14,244	167				
1986	14,739		200			14,739	200				
1987	13,554		96	237		13,554	96	237			
1988	12,014		245	708		12,014	245	708			
1989	18,545		53	207		18,545	53	207			
1990	21,100		89	285		21,100	89	285			
1991	25,067		150	163		25,067	150	163			
1992	29,472		352	38		29,472	352	38			
1993	33,217		140	166		33,217	140	166			
1994	28,762		239			28,762	239				
1995	32,640		71			31,306	68		1,334	3	0
1996	41,665		360			40,933	354		732	6	0
1997	24,003		349		1	23,346	339		657	10	0
1998	19,038		239			18,449	232		589	7	0
1999	20,681		382	88		20,384	377	87	297	5	1
2000	28,009		140	319		27,573	138	314	436	2	5
2001	47,660		210	247	82	45,792	202	237	1,868	8	10
2002	31,053		155	518	161	31,004	155	517	49	0	1
2003	32,730		267	27	197	32,463	265	27	267	2	0
2004	20,148		120	91		19,883	118	90	265	2	1
2005	21,697		161	244		21,440	159	241	257	2	3
2006	21,099		85	262		20,294	82	252	805	3	10
2007	16,714		159	376		14,988	143	337	1,726	16	39
2008	19,284		215	10	32	17,241	192	9	2,043	23	1
2009	10,980		106	174		10,875	105	172	105	1	2
2010	20,211	20,180	184	297		19,554	178	287	626	6	10
2011	24,032	23,898	124	521		22,145	114	480	1,753	10	41
2012	30,056	29,938	169	6		26,830	151	5	3,108	18	1
2013	25,125	25,074	99	0		21,107	83	0	3,966	16	0
2014	17,645	17,568	219	8		17,106	212	8	462	7	0
Averages											
86-13	24,403		184			23,646	179				
04-13	20,935		142	198	32	19,436	133	187	1,465	10	11

Appendix D. 10. Annual sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery on the Taku River, 1986–2014.

Data based on SPA, brain parasite, and thermal mark analyses 1986-2011; based on GSI 2012 to present.

										Historical SPA of lakes other		
	Taku Lakes		Tatsamenie		Little Trapper	Taku		Stikine	US		King	Little Trapper
Year	other	Mainstem	Wild	Enhance	Enhance	Wild	Enhance	Enhance	Enhance	Kuthai	Salmon	Wild
1986	0.508	0.350	0.143			1.000				0.111		0.397
1987	0.263	0.649	0.088			1.000				0.062		0.201
1988	0.559	0.343	0.098			1.000				0.143		0.417
1989[a]						1.000				0.053		[a]
1990	0.499	0.338	0.163			1.000				0.112		0.388
1991	0.372	0.452	0.176			1.000				0.064		0.308
1992	0.332	0.569	0.099			1.000				0.092		0.240
1993	0.519	0.432	0.049			1.000				0.126		0.392
1994	0.640	0.302	0.058			1.000				0.158		0.482
1995	0.474	0.373	0.112	0.031	0.010	0.959	0.041			0.047		0.427
1996	0.325	0.442	0.215	0.010	0.008	0.982	0.018			0.105		0.221
1997	0.402	0.277	0.294	0.008	0.019	0.973	0.027			0.120		0.282
1998	0.432	0.254	0.283	0.003	0.028	0.969	0.031			0.225		0.207
1999	0.694	0.145	0.147	0.006	0.008	0.986	0.014			0.389		0.305
2000	0.377	0.326	0.282	0.016	0.000	0.984	0.016			0.172		0.205
2001	0.352	0.364	0.246	0.039	0.000	0.961	0.039			0.184		0.168
2002	0.745	0.192	0.062	0.002	0.000	0.998	0.002			0.316		0.428
2003	0.633	0.271	0.089	0.008	0.000	0.992	0.008			0.231	0.023	0.378
2004	0.370	0.586	0.031	0.013	0.000	0.987	0.013			0.168	0.071	0.132
2005	0.340	0.505	0.143	0.012	0.000	0.988	0.012			0.098	0.038	0.204
2006	0.259	0.474	0.229	0.038	0.000	0.962	0.038			0.055	0.028	0.176
2007	0.203	0.524	0.170	0.096	0.000	0.897	0.096	0.007		0.102	0.000	0.101
2008	0.373	0.222	0.299	0.099	0.000	0.894	0.099	0.007		0.308	0.007	0.058
2009	0.569	0.276	0.145	0.007	0.000	0.990	0.007	0.002		0.155	0.000	0.414
2010	0.195	0.605	0.167	0.017	0.014	0.967	0.031	0.002		0.162	0.033	[a]
2011	0.171	0.422	0.329	0.056	0.017	0.921	0.073	0.004	0.001	0.058	0.083	0.030
2012	0.175	0.570	0.148	0.095	0.009	0.893	0.103	0.004				
2013	0.246	0.395	0.199	0.157	0.002	0.840	0.158	0.000	0.002			
2014				0.000	0.026	0.969	0.026	0.004	0.001			
Averages												
86-13	0.408	0.395	0.165	0.037	0.006	0.969	0.043			0.147		0.273
04-13	0.290	0.458	0.186	0.059	0.004	0.934	0.063	0.004		0.138	0.033	0.159
1986	7,484	5,152	2,103			14,739				1,629		5,855
1987	3,562	8,793	1,199			13,554				834		2,728
1988	6,720	4,122	1,172			12,014				1,715		5,005
1989[a]	0		0			18,545				990		
1990	10,538	7,131	3,431			21,100				2,355		8,183
1991	9,322	11,327	4,418			25,067				1,601		7,721
1992	9,784	16,764	2,924			29,472				2,699		7,085
1993	17,229	14,347	1,641			33,217				4,192		13,036
1994	18,402	8,684	1,676			28,762	0			4,544		13,858
1995	15,462	12,185	3,659	1,003	331	31,306	1,334			1,528		13,934
1996	13,552	18,422	8,959	401	331	40,933	732			4,357		9,195
1997	9,649	6,637	7,060	201	456	23,346	657			2,891		6,758
1998	8,223	4,829	5,397	56	533	18,449	589			4,279		3,944
1999	14,358	2,992	3,034	126	171	20,384	297			8,044		6,314
2000	10,554	9,122	7,897	436	0	27,573	436			4,809		5,745
2001	16,753	17,330	11,709	1,868	0	45,792	1,868			8,748		8,005
2002	23,131	5,948	1,925	49	0	31,004	49			9,826		13,305
2003	20,706	8,855	2,902	267	0	32,463	267			7,568	755	12,383
2004	7,464	11,799	620	266	0	19,883	266			3,381	1,430	2,653
2005	7,382	10,950	3,108	257	0	21,440	257			2,120	829	4,433
2006	5,461	9,993	4,840	805	0	20,294	805			1,168	589	3,704
2007	3,391	8,759	2,838	1,602	0	14,988	1,602	125		1,697	0	1,694
2008	7,202	4,276	5,763	1,905	0	17,241	1,905	137		5,949	139	1,114
2009	6,252	3,035	1,588	80	0	10,875	80	25		1,703	0	4,549
2010	3,950	12,235	3,369	334	290	19,554	624	31	0	3,274	676	
2011	4,099	10,140	7,906	1,347	406	22,145	1,753	106	28	1,387	1,990	723
2012	5,254	17,143	4,434	2,852	257	26,830	3,109	118	0			
2013	6,189	9,922	4,997	3,934	40	21,107	3,974	11	40			
2014	0	0	0	0	462	17,106	462	66	11			
Averages												
86-13	9,717	9,549				23,646						
04-13	5,664	9,825		1,338	99	19,436	1,438					

[a] The Trapper and Mainstem groups were combined in the 1989 and 2010 analyses.

Appendix D. 11. Annual sockeye salmon weir counts, escapements, and samples at the Tatsamenie weir, 1984–2014.

Ototlith samples are a proportion of the broodstock samples.

					Broodstock					
	Weir	Actual	Spawning Escapement		otolith samples			broodstock taken		
Year	Count	Spawners	wild	enhanced	wild	enhanced	All samples	wild	enhanced	Total
1984										
1985[a]										
1986										
1987[a]		25								
1988										
1989										
1990										
1991										
1992										
1993										
1994										
1995	5,780	4,387	3,443	944				1,093	300	1,393
1996	10,381	8,026	7,682	344				2,254	101	2,355
1997	8,363	5,981	5,815	166				2,316	66	2,382
1998	5,997	4,735	4,628	107	389	9	398	1,233	29	1,262
1999	2,104	1,888	1,855	33	167	3	170	212	4	216
2000	7,575	5,570	4,835	735	342	52	394	1,740	265	2,005
2001	22,575	19,579	16,324	3,255	336	67	403	2,498	498	2,996
2002	**5,495**	**4,379**	3,854	525	345	47	392	982	134	1,116
2003	4,515	2,965	2,085	880	256	108	364	1,090	460	1,550
2004	1,951	1,357	860	497	220	127	347	377	217	594
2005	3,372	2,445	1,960	485	311	77	388	743	184	927
2006	22,475	19,820	17,623	2,197	369	46	415	2,361	294	2,655
2007	11,187	8,384	6,082	2,302	140	53	193	2,033	770	2,803
2008	8,976	6,176	3,309	2,867	210	182	392	1,500	1,300	2,800
2009	2,032	1,292	1,071	221	329	68	397	613	127	740
2010	3,513	2,113	1,688	425	318	80	398	1,119	281	1,400
2011	7,880	6,580	4,848	1,732	294	105	399	958	342	1,300
2012	15,605	14,305	8,583	5,722	240	160	400	780	520	1,300
2013	10,246	8,946	4,844	4,102	209	177	386	704	596	1,300
2014	2,106	1,348	776	572	201	148	349	437	321	758
Averages										
04-13	8,724	7,142	5,087	2,055	264	108	372	1,119	463	1,582

[a] Weir count plus spawning ground survey; Trapper 1983, 1985, 1987

Appendix D. 12. Annual sockeye salmon weir counts, escapements, and samples at the Little Trapper weir, 1983–2014.

Broodstock estimate is based on commercial ratio with Tatsamenie weir data

	Weir	Actual	Trapper spawning esc		Broodstock		
Year	Count	Spawners	wild	enhanced	Total	wild	enhanced
1983	7,402	7,402			0		
1984	13,084	13,084			0		
1985	14,889	14,889			0		
1986	13,820	13,820			0		
1987	12,007	12,007			0		
1988	10,637	10,637			0		
1989	9,606	9,606			0		
1990	9,443	7,777			1,666	1,666	
1991	22,942	21,001			1,941	1,941	
1992	14,372	12,732			1,640	1,640	
1993	17,432	16,685			747	747	
1994	13,438	12,691			747	747	
1995	11,524	11,524	11,076	448	0		
1996	5,483	5,483	5,296	187	0		
1997	5,924	5,924	5,551	373	0		
1998	8,717	8,717	7,698	1,019	0		
1999	11,805	11,805	11,760	45	0		
2000	11,551	11,551	11,551	0	0		
2001	16,860	16,860	16,860	0	0		
2002	7,973	7,973	7,973	0	0		
2003	31,227	31,227	31,227	0	0		
2004	9,613	9,613	9,613	0	0		
2005	16,009	16,009	16,009	0	0		
2006	25,670	24,962	24,962	0	708	708	
2007	7,153	6,340	6,340	0	813	813	
2008	3,831	2,791	2,791	0	1,040	1,040	
2009	5,552	5,443	5,443	0	109	109	
2010	3,347	3,387	3,090	297			
2011	3,809	3,809	3,521	288			
2012	10,015	10,015	9,532	483			
2013	4,840	4,840	4,809	31			
2014	6,607	6,707	6,707				
Averages							
83-13	11,456	11,166					
04-13	8,984	8,721					

Appendix D. 13. Taku River sockeye salmon run size, 1984–2014.

Run estimate does not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border.

The early season sockeye expansion is based on the proportion of fish wheel sockeye catch that occurs before the fishery opens.

	Above Border M-R		Expansion		Expanded					Total
Year	Run Estimate	Start Date	Method	Factor	Above Boarder Run Estimate	Canadian harvest	Escape.	U.S. Harvest	Terminal Run	Exploitation Rate
1984	133,414	17-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.056	141,254	27,292	113,962	57,619	198,873	43%
1985	118,160	16-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.047	123,974	14,411	109,563	74,287	198,261	45%
1986	104,162	22-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.095	115,045	14,939	100,106	60,644	175,689	43%
1987	87,554	21-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.088	96,023	13,887	82,136	54,963	150,986	46%
1988	86,629	19-Jun	1988 FW CPUE	0.065	92,641	12,967	79,674	25,785	118,427	33%
1989	99,467	18-Jun	1989 FW CPUE	0.128	114,068	18,805	95,263	63,366	177,434	46%
1990	117,385	10-Jun	1990 CPUE	0.002	117,573	21,474	96,099	109,285	226,858	58%
1991	153,773	9-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.007	154,873	25,380	129,493	105,271	260,143	50%
1992	162,003	21-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.032	167,376	29,862	137,514	121,176	288,551	52%
1993	138,523	13-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.026	142,148	33,523	108,625	142,089	284,236	62%
1994	129,119	12-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.019	131,580	29,001	102,579	98,063	229,642	55%
1995	145,264	11-Jun	1995 FW CPUE	0.008	146,450	32,711	113,739	91,984	238,434	52%
1996	132,322	9-Jun	1996 FW CPUE	0.017	134,651	42,025	92,626	187,727	322,379	71%
1997	93,816	3-May	1997 FW CPUE	0.017	95,438	24,352	71,086	79,127	174,565	59%
1998	89,992	2-May	No Expansion		89,992	19,277	70,715	49,832	139,824	49%
1999	113,706	14-May	No Expansion		113,706	21,151	92,555	63,058	176,764	48%
2000	115,693	14-May	No Expansion		115,693	28,468	87,225	131,262	246,954	65%
2001	192,245	27-May	No Expansion		192,245	48,117	144,128	204,433	396,678	64%
2002	135,233	19-May	No Expansion		135,233	31,726	103,507	116,400	251,633	59%
2003	193,390	20-May	No Expansion		193,390	33,024	160,366	136,942	330,332	51%
2004	127,047	12-May	No Expansion		127,047	20,359	106,688	77,012	204,059	48%
2005	142,155	5-May	No Expansion		142,155	22,102	120,053	46,089	188,244	36%
2006	167,597	20-May	No Expansion		167,597	21,446	146,151	65,828	233,425	37%
2007	104,815	19-May	FW CPUE	0.002	105,012	17,249	87,763	65,129	170,141	48%
2008	84,073	17-May	FW CPUE after week 34	0.040	87,568	19,509	68,059	75,692	163,260	58%
2009	83,028	12-May	FW CPUE after week 34	0.001	83,097	11,260	71,837	36,232	119,329	40%
2010	103,257	19-May	FW CPUE	0.053	109,028	20,661	88,367	46,767	155,795	43%
2011	139,926	25-Apr	No Expansion		139,926	24,543	115,383	71,805	211,731	46%
2012	155,590	25-Apr	FW CPUE for SW 23 and 24	0.008	156,877	30,113	126,764	50,736	207,612	39%
2013	96,928	15-May	FW CPUE for SW 23,24, and 37	0.089	106,350	25,173	81,177	100,144	206,493	61%
2014	110,258	25-Apr	No Expansion		110,258	17,795	92,463	33,229	143,487	36%
Averages										
84-13	124,876	29-Jan			127,934	24,494	103,440	86,958	214,892	50%
04-13	120,442	10-May			122,466	21,241	101,224	63,543	186,009	44%

Appendix D. 14. The terminal run reconstruction of Taku wild and enhanced sockeye salmon, 1984–2014.

	Wild Terminal Run					Enhanced Terminal Run				
	Canadian			US	Terminal	Canadian			US	Terminal
Year	harvest	test	escapement	harvest	Run	harvest	test	escapement	harvest	Run
1984	27,292	0	113,962	57,619	198,873					
1985	14,411	0	109,563	74,287	198,261					
1986	14,939	0	100,106	60,644	175,689					
1987	13,650	237	82,136	54,963	150,986					
1988	12,259	708	79,674	25,785	118,427					
1989	18,598	207	95,263	63,366	177,434					
1990	21,189	285	96,099	109,285	226,858					
1991	25,217	163	129,493	105,271	260,143					
1992	29,824	38	137,514	121,176	288,551					
1993	33,357	166	108,625	142,089	284,236					
1994	29,001	0	102,579	98,063	229,642					
1995	31,374	0	112,048	87,878	231,300	1,337	0	1,691	4,106	7,134
1996	41,287	0	91,994	182,944	316,225	738	0	532	4,783	6,153
1997	23,685	0	70,481	77,067	171,233	667	0	605	2,060	3,332
1998	18,681	0	69,560	48,989	137,230	596	0	1,155	843	2,594
1999	20,761	87	92,473	62,441	175,761	302	1	82	617	1,003
2000	27,711	314	86,225	129,683	243,933	438	5	1,000	1,579	3,022
2001	45,994	237	140,375	195,496	382,101	1,876	10	3,753	8,938	14,577
2002	31,159	517	102,848	115,747	250,271	49	1	659	653	1,362
2003	32,728	27	159,026	136,165	327,946	269	0	1,340	777	2,386
2004	20,001	90	105,974	76,321	202,386	267	1	714	692	1,673
2005	21,599	241	119,384	45,496	186,720	259	3	669	593	1,524
2006	20,376	252	143,660	63,587	227,875	808	10	2,491	2,241	5,550
2007	15,131	337	84,691	61,387	161,545	1,742	39	3,072	3,742	8,596
2008	17,433	9	63,892	63,905	145,239	2,066	1	4,167	11,787	18,021
2009	10,980	172	71,489	35,984	118,625	106	2	348	248	704
2010	19,732	287	87,364	45,824	153,207	632	10	1,003	943	2,588
2011	22,259	480	113,022	66,113	201,875	1,762	41	2,362	5,691	9,856
2012	26,981	5	120,038	46,559	193,584	3,126	1	6,725	4,177	14,029
2013	21,190	0	76,448	86,773	184,411	3,982	0	4,729	13,371	22,082
2014	17,318	8	91,570	32,309	141,206	468	0	893	919	2,281
Averages										
84-13	23,627	162	102,200	84,697	210,686					
04-13	19,568	187	98,596	59,195	177,547	1,475	11	2,628	4,348	8,462

Appendix D. 15. Annual sockeye salmon escapement estimates of Taku River and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks, 1979–2014.

Spawners equals escapement to the weir minus fish collected for brood stock.

	Little Trapper		Little Tatsamenie		Tatsamenie		King Salmon	Kuthai Lake	Nahlin River	Crescent Lake		Speel Lake	
Year	Count	Escape.	Count	Escape	Count	Escape.	Weir	Weir	Weir	Count	Escape.	Count	Escape.
1980								1,658					
1981								2,299					
1982													
1983	7,402	7,402								19,422	19,422	10,484	10,484
1984	13,084	13,084								6,707	6,707	9,764	9,764
1985	14,889	14,889	13,093	13,093						7,249	7,249	7,073	7,006
1986	13,820	13,820	11,446	11,446						3,414	3,414	5,857	5,457
1987	12,007	12,007	2,794	2,794		25				7,839	7,839	9,319	9,319
1988	10,637	10,637	2,063	2,063					**138**	**1,199**	1,199	969	710
1989	9,606	9,606	3,039	3,039						**1,109**	775	12,229	10,114
1990	9,443	7,777	5,736	4,929					2,515	**1,262**	757	**18,064**	16,867
1991	22,942	21,001	8,381	7,585						**9,208**	8,666	299	299
1992	14,372	12,732	6,576	5,681				**1,457**	**297**	**22,674**	21,849	9,439	8,136
1993	17,432	16,685	5,028	4,230				**6,312**	2,463				
1994	13,438	12,691	4,371	3,578				5,427	960				
1995	11,524	11,524			5,780	4,387		3,310	3,711			**16,208**	14,260
1996	5,483	5,483			10,381	8,026		4,243	2,538			20,000	18,610
1997	5,924	5,924			8,363	5,981		5,746	1,857			**4,999**	
1998	8,717	8,717			5,997	4,735		1,934	345			**13,358**	
1999	11,805	11,805			2,104	1,888		10,042				**10,277**	
2000	11,551	11,551			7,575	5,570		4,096				**6,764**	
2001	16,860	16,860			22,575	19,579		1,663	935			**8,060**	
2002	**7,973**	**7,973**			**5,495**	**4,379**		7,697				**5,016**	
2003	31,227	31,227			4,515	2,965		7,769				**7,014**	
2004	9,613	9,613			1,951	1,357	5,005	1,578		na	na	**7,813**	
2005	16,009	16,009			3,372	2,445	1,046	6,004		na	na	**7,538**	
2006	25,670	24,557			22,475	19,820	2,177	1,015		na	na	**4,163**	
2007	7,153	6,340			11,187	8,384	5	204		na	na	**3,099**	
2008	3,831	2,791			8,976	6,176	888	1,547		na	na	**1,763**	
2009	5,552	5,443			2,032	1,292	55	1,442		na	na	3,689	3,689
2010	3,347	3,387			3,513	2,113	2,977	1,626		na	na	5,643	5,643
2011	3,809	3,809			7,880	6,580	**2,899**	811		na	na	4,777	4,777
2012	10,015	10,015			15,605	**14,305**	5,413	182		na	na	5,681	5,681
2013	4,840	4,840			10,246	8,946	485	1,195		na	na	6,427	6,427
2014	6,607	6,707			2,106	1,348	1,061	208				5,062	5,062
Averages													
83-13	11,456	11,153										7,695	
04-13	8,984	8,680			8,724	7,142	2,095	1,560				5,059	

Appendix D. 16. Historical Taku River coho salmon harvested in D111 terminal fisheries, 1992–2014.

Sportfish estimate is based on all landings made in Juneau (not just D11)

	D111 Gillnet		Juneau Sport Fish			
Year	Harvest	SE	Harvest	SE	PU	Total
1992	74,226	23,030	431	380	88	74,745
1993	32,456	8,515	3,222	3,048	25	35,703
1994	82,181	14,117	19,018	8,674	93	101,292
1995	51,286	7,263	7,857	2,920	97	59,240
1996	14,491	2,762	2,461	1,162	67	17,019
1997	1,489	412	4,963	1,674	27	6,479
1998	12,972	2,015	3,984	1,084	86	17,042
1999	5,572	913	3,393	997	44	9,009
2000	7,352	1,355	4,137	1,148	31	11,520
2001	9,212	1,523	2,505	813	22	11,739
2002	26,981	4,257	6,189	1,346	68	33,238
2003	19,659	6,937	5,421	1,727	59	25,139
2004	13,058	2,937	12,720	3,528	120	25,898
2005	18,011	5,679	3,573	1,830	134	21,718
2006	32,051	4,020	3,985	1,017	134	36,170
2007	15,753	2,416	804	488	60	16,617
2008	23,806	5,028	493	362	91	24,390
2009	36,757	5,033	5,949	2,445	240	42,946
2010	41,695	8,703	13,301	4,491	258	55,254
2011	4,829	1,237	4,340	977	224	9,393
2012	10,760	2,674	662	465	132	11,554
2013	23,269	3,330	1,793	716	238	25,300
2014	28,297	5,127	2,628	1,445	224	31,149
average 04-13	21,999		4,762		163	26,924

Appendix D. 17. Historical coho salmon in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 1987–2014.

	Commercial					
Year	Total	Before SW34	SW34 to enc	Aboriginal	Test	Test released
1979	6,006					
1980	6,405			0		
1981	3,607					
1982	51					
1983	8,390			0		
1984	5,357			15		
1985	1,770			22		
1986	1,783			50		
1987	5,599			113	807	
1988	3,123			98	422	
1989	2,876			146	1,011	
1990	3,207			6	472	
1991	3,415			20	2,004	
1992	4,077			187	1,277	
1993	3,033			8	1,593	
1994	14,531			162		
1995	13,629			109		
1996	5,028			24		39
1997	2,594			96		
1998	5,090			0		
1999	4,416			471	688	
2000	4,395			342	710	
2001	2,568			500	31	2,976
2002	3,082			688	32	3,767
2003	3,168			416	59	4,031
2004	5,966	2,387	3,579	450	3,268	
2005	4,924	1,412	3,512	162	3,173	
2006	8,567	4,947	3,620	300	2,802	
2007	5,244	2,229	3,015	155	2,674	
2008	3,906	2,802	1,104	67	0	1,012
2009	5,649	2,379	3,270	154	3,963	
2010	10,349	3,283	7,066	59	4,000	
2011	8,446	2,353	6,093	30	4,002	
2012	11,548	2,883	8,665	324	2,200	
2013	10,264	2,406	7,858	111	0	
2014	14,464	2,696	11,768	104	2,000	
Averages						
83-13	5,677			170		
04-13	7,486			181	2,608	

Appendix D. 18. Historic Taku River coho salmon terminal run size, 1987–2014.

The run estimates do not include spawning escapements below the U.S/Canada border. Estimates are expanded if mark-recapture activities terminate prior to run completion.

	Above Border M-R		Expansion					Terminal			
Year	Run Estimate	End Date	Method	Factor	Expanded Estimate	Canadian Harvest	Escape	U.S. Harvest	Run	Harvest Rate	Total Run
1987	43,750	20-Sep	Test Fish CPUE	1.42	61,976	6,519	55,457				
1988	43,093	18-Sep		1.00	43,093	3,643	39,450				
1989	60,841	1-Oct		1.00	60,841	4,033	56,808				
1990	75,881			1.00	75,881	3,685	72,196				
1991	132,923			1.00	132,923	5,439	127,484				
1992	49,928	5-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.79	89,270	5,541	83,729	74,745	164,015	0.490	212,798
1993	67,448	11-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.84	123,964	4,634	119,330	35,703	159,667	0.253	249,320
1994	98,643	24-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.13	111,036	14,693	96,343	101,292	212,328	0.546	339,736
1995	61,738	30-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.12	69,448	13,738	55,710	59,240	128,688	0.567	181,116
1996	44,172	28-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.12	49,687	5,052	44,635	17,019	66,706	0.331	94,283
1997	35,035	27-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.00	35,035	2,690	32,345	6,479	41,514	0.221	50,886
1998	49,290	26-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.35	66,472	5,090	61,382	17,042	83,514	0.265	119,925
1999	59,052	3-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.12	66,343	5,575	60,768	9,009	75,352	0.194	117,176
2000	70,147	2-Oct	no expansion	1.00	70,147	5,447	64,700	11,520	81,667	0.208	109,148
2001	107,493	5-Oct	no expansion	1.00	107,493	3,099	104,394	11,739	119,232	0.124	162,777
2002	223,162	7-Oct	no expansion	1.00	223,162	3,802	219,360	33,238	256,400	0.144	303,275
2003	186,755	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	186,755	3,643	183,112	25,139	211,894	0.136	265,090
2004	139,011	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	139,011	9,684	129,327	25,898	164,909	0.216	251,537
2005	143,817	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	143,817	8,259	135,558	21,718	165,535	0.181	222,997
2006	134,053	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	134,053	11,669	122,384	36,170	170,223	0.281	226,694
2007	82,319	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	82,319	8,073	74,246	16,617	98,936	0.250	133,301
2008	99,199	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	99,199	3,973	95,226	24,390	123,589	0.229	174,070
2009	113,716	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	113,716	9,766	103,950	42,946	156,662	0.336	224,010
2010	141,238	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	141,238	14,408	126,830	55,254	196,492	0.355	246,822
2011	83,349	9-Oct	no expansion	1.00	83,349	12,478	70,871	9,393	92,742	0.236	129,939
2012	61,797	15-Sep	CYI run timing	1.37	84,847	14,072	70,775	11,554	96,401	0.266	112,947
2013	55,161	12-Sep	CYI run timing	1.42	78,492	10,375	68,117	25,300	103,792	0.344	143,410
2014	140,739	9-Oct	no expansion	1.00	140,739	16,568	124,171	31,149	171,888	0.278	189,655
Averages											
87-13	91,223	29-Sep		1.137	99,021	7,373	91,648	30,518	135,012	0.281	185,257
04-13	105,366	2-Oct		1.080	110,004	10,276	99,728	26,924	136,928	0.269	180,385

Appendix D. 19. Escapement counts of Taku River coho salmon. Counts are for age-.1 fish and do not include jacks, 1984–2014.

Because of variability between methods, visibility, observers, and timing, these counts are not an index of run strength.

	Yehring Creek		Sockeye Creek	Johnson Creek	Fish Creek	Flannigan Slough	Tatsamenie River	Hacket River	Dudidontu River	Upper Nahlin River	
Year	Weir	Aerial	Aerial	Ar/Foot	Aerial	Aerial	Weir	Weir	Aerial	Aerial	Weir
1984		2,900	275	235	700	1,480					
1985		560	740	150	1,000	2,320	**201**	1,031			
1986	2,116[a]	1,200	**174**	70	**53**	**1,095**	**344**	2,723	108	318	
1987	1,627[a]	**565**	**980**	150	250	**2,100**	**173**	1,715	276	165	
1988	1,423	**658**	**585**	500	**1,215**	**1,308**	663[a]	1,260	367	694	1,322
1989	**1,570**	600	400	400	235	1,670	712[a]		115	322	
1990	**2,522**	220	**193**		**425**	**414**	669[a]		25	256	
1991		**475**	**399**	120	**1,378**	**1,348**	1,101		458	**176**	
1992		**1,267**	**594**	654	478	1,288	730				**970**[a]
1993		**250**	130	90	380	70	**88**				**326**
1994		500	60	450	200	50	168				**2,112**
1995		70	230	170	132	421	**62**				
1996		35	28	50	250	278	**21**				
1997		500	10	550	600						
1998		280		300	450						
1999		1,050			400						
2000		450		500	1,800						
Surveys Discontinued											

[a] Weir count combined with spawning ground count. Tatsamenie 88-90, Yehring 86-87, Nahlin 92.

Appendix D. 20. Historical effort in the Alaskan District 111 and Subdistrict 111-32 (Taku Inlet) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1960–2014.

Days open are for the entire district and include openings to spawner chinook salmon, 1960-1975.

	D111		D111-32		
Year	Boat Days	Days Open	Boat Days	Days Open	PU Permits
1960		60.00	1,680	60.00	
1961		62.00	2,901	62.00	
1962		52.00	1,568	52.00	
1963		54.00	1,519	51.00	
1964		56.00	1,491	56.00	
1965		63.00	1,332	60.00	
1966		64.00	1,535	58.00	
1967		53.00	1,663	50.00	
1968		60.00	2,420	60.00	
1969	1,518	41.50	1,413	42.00	
1970	2,688	53.00	2,425	53.00	
1971	3,053	55.00	2,849	55.00	
1972	3,103	51.00	2,797	51.00	
1973	3,286	41.00	3,135	41.00	
1974	2,315	29.50	1,741	30.00	
1975	1,084	15.50	986	15.00	
1976	1,914	25.00	1,582	23.00	
1977	2,258	27.00	1,879	27.00	
1978	2,174	26.00	1,738	24.00	
1979	2,269	28.83	2,011	29.00	
1980	4,123	30.92	3,634	31.00	
1981	2,687	30.00	1,740	22.00	
1982	2,433	35.50	2,130	36.00	
1983	1,274	33.00	1,065	31.00	
1984	2,757	52.50	2,120	39.00	
1985	3,264	48.00	2,116	37.00	54
1986	2,129	32.83	1,413	30.00	
1987	2,514	34.75	1,517	30.00	
1988	2,135	32.00	1,213	29.00	
1989	2,333	41.00	1,909	36.00	75
1990	3,188	38.33	2,879	38.00	95
1991	4,145	57.00	3,324	52.00	88
1992	4,550	50.00	3,407	43.00	125
1993	3,827	43.00	3,372	43.00	128
1994	5,078	66.00	3,960	60.00	116
1995	4,034	49.00	3,061	45.00	106
1996	3,229	46.00	2,685	41.00	130
1997	2,107	33.00	1,761	30.00	123
1998	3,070	48.00	2,007	39.00	130
1999	2,841	59.00	2,563	58.00	147
2000	2,919	40.00	2,325	38.00	128
2001	4,731	54.00	3,635	55.00	163
2002	4,095	62.00	2,792	54.00	136
2003	3,977	73.50	2,685	64.50	133
2004	3,342	59.00	1,627	50.00	131
2005	3,427	68.00	2,947	65.00	132
2006	3,517	89.00	2,470	81.00	105
2007	3,505	64.00	2,941	64.00	91
2008	3,116	49.00	2,223	46.00	125
2009	3,438	62.00	2,524	57.00	113
2010	2,764	54.00	2,357	54.00	120
2011	3,303	46.00	2,669	46.00	133
2012	2,463	43.00	1,620	42.00	153
2013	3,311	62.00	2,375	61.00	158
2014	3,164	65.00	2,422	65.00	135
Averages					
60-13	3,006	48	2,254	45	
04-13	3,219	60	2,375	57	126

Appendix D. 21. Historical effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River, 1979–2014.

Year	Boat Days	Days Open
1979	599	50
1980	476	39
1981	243	31
1982	38	13
1983	390	64
1984	288	30
1985	178	16
1986	148	17
1987	280	26
1988	185	15
1989	271	25
1990	295	28
1991	284	25
1992	291	27
1993	363	34
1994	497	74
1995	428	51
1996	415	65
1997	394	47
1998	299	42
1999	300	34
2000	351	39
2001	382	42
2002	286	33
2003	275	44
2004	294	40
2005	561	68
2006	518	77
2007	313	55
2008	245	33
2009	459	98
2010	396	62
2011	440	63
2012	330	50
2013	346	53
2014	437	53
Averages		
79-13	339	43
04-13	390	60

Appendix D. 22. Canyon Island fish wheel salmon counts and periods of operation on the Taku River, 1984–2014.

Total counts from both fishwheels and suppentmental gillnets when water is low

		Catch							
	Period of						Pink		
Year	Operation	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	even year	odd year	Steelhead
1984	6/15-9/18	138	2,334	889	20,751	316	20,751		
1985	6/16-9/21	184	3,601	1,207	27,670	1,376		27,670	
1986	6/14-8/25	571	5,808	758	7,256	80	7,256		
1987	6/15-9/20	285	4,307	2,240	42,786	1,533		42,786	34
1988	5/11-9/19	1,436	3,292	2,168	3,982	1,089	3,982		34
1989	5/05-10/01	1,811	5,650	2,243	31,189	645		31,189	38
1990	5/03-9/23	1,972	6,091	1,860	13,358	748	13,358		43
1991	6/08-10/15	680	5,102	4,922	23,553	1,063		23,553	138
1992	6/20-9/24	212	6,279	2,103	9,252	189	9,252		22
1993	6/12-9/29	562	8,975	2,552	1,625	345		1,625	16
1994	6/10-9/21	906	6,485	4,792	27,100	367	27,100		107
1995	5/4-9/27	1,535	6,228	2,535	1,712	218		1,712	61
1996	5/3-9/20	1,904	5,919	1,895	21,583	388	21,583		68
1997	5/3-10/1	1,321	5,708	1,665	4,962	485		4,962	103
1998	5/2-9/15	894	4,230	1,777	23,347	179	23,347		119
1999	5/3-10/3	440	4,636	1,848	23,503	164		23,503	119
2000	4/23-10/3	1,211	5,865	1,877	6,529	423	6,529		160
2001	4/23-10/5	1,262	6,201	2,380	9,134	250		9,134	125
2002	4/24-10/7	1,578	5,812	3,766	5,672	205	5,672		87
2003	4/20-10/08	1,351	5,970	3,002	15,492	268		15,492	93
2004	4/30-10/06	2,234	6,255	3,163	8,464	414	8,464		63
2005	4/25-10/05	517	3,953	1,476	15,839	258		15,839	79
2006	4/27-10/03	544	5,296	2,811	21,725	466	21,725		47
2007	4/27-10/01	430	7,698	2,117	12,405	482		12,405	57
2008	4/23-10/03	1,298	3,736	2,213	4,704	350	4,704		
2009	4/24-9/27	688	3,489	3,051	9,234	231		9,225	52
2010	4/24-9/27	778	3,244	2,123	8,868	94	8,868		176
2011	4/25-10/02	728	3,671	1,843	17,775	177		17,775	93
2012	5/21-9/15	598	4,441	965	5,826	232	5,826		24
2013	6/16-9/9	796	4,240	1,132	4,666	269		4,666	11
2014	4/25-10/3	609	5,342	3,646	2,436	310	2,436		
Averages									
84-13		962	5,151	2,246	14,332	443	12,561	16,102	76
04-13		861	4,602	2,089	10,951	297	9,917	11,982	67

Appendix E. 1. Weekly salmon harvest and effort in the lower Alsek River fisheries, 2014.

							Effort	
SW	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Days Open	Boat Days
	No Test fishery in 2014							
Commercial Fishery								
23	363	2,517	0	0	0	14	2.0	28.0
24	320	3,193	0	0	0	14	2.0	28.0
25	312	6,962	0	0	0	13	3.0	39.0
26	48	1,371	0	0	0	14	1.0	14.0
27	27	6,076	0	0	0	14	3.0	42.0
28	0	1,036	0	0	0	10	1.0	10.0
29	3	1,157	0	0	0	8	1.0	8.0
30	1	6,967	0	0	0	10	3.0	30.0
31	0	4,145	0	0	0	10	3.0	30.0
32-33	0	244	3	0	12	8	4	10
34							3.0	0.0
35							3.0	0.0
36							3.0	0.0
37							3.0	0.0
38							3.0	0.0
39							3.0	0.0
40							3.0	0.0
41							3.0	0.0
Total	1,074	33,668	3	0	12		47	239

Weeks 32–33 were combined for confidentiality.

Appendix E. 2. Weekly salmon harvest and effort in the Canadian Aboriginal and sport fisheries in the Alsek River, 2014.

Aboriginal includes estimates of sport catch (kept and released) in Takhanne and Blanchard rivers; estimates based on salmon catch card information.

	Chinook				Sockeye				Coho			
	Recreational			Total	Recreational			Total	Recreational			Total
SW	Kept	Released	Aboriginal	harvest	Kept	Released	Aboriginal	harvest	Kept	Released	Aboriginal	harvest
24												
25												
26	4											
27	11	9										
28	2	62	Weekly				Weekly				Weekly	
29	9	31	Data			2	Data				Data	
30		24	Not			7	Not				Not	
31		40	Available			9	Available				Available	
32												
33												
34												
35												
36												
37										2		
38												
39												
40												
41												
42												
43												
44												
45												
46												
Total	26	166	17	43	0	18	1,140	1,140	0	2	0	0
Village Creek food fish			NA				NA				NA	
Harvest at Klukshu River weir			0				10				0	
Food fish above Klukshu Weir			9				226				0	

Appendix E. 3. Daily counts of salmon passing through Klukshu River weir, 2014.

Jack Chinook salmon included in the Chinook salmon counts.

	Chinook			Sockeye			Coho		
		Cumulative			Cumulative			Cumulative	
Date	Daily	Daily	Prop.	Daily	Daily	Prop.	Daily	Daily	Prop.
10-Jun		0	0.000		0	0.000	0	0	0.000
11-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
12-Jun	3	3	0.004	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
13-Jun	1	4	0.005	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
14-Jun	0	4	0.005	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
15-Jun	1	5	0.006	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
16-Jun	0	5	0.006	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
17-Jun	1	6	0.007	1	1	0.000	0	0	0.000
18-Jun	1	7	0.008	1	2	0.000	0	0	0.000
19-Jun	1	8	0.010	0	2	0.000	0	0	0.000
20-Jun	0	8	0.010	0	2	0.000	0	0	0.000
21-Jun	1	9	0.011	1	3	0.000	0	0	0.000
22-Jun	1	10	0.012	1	4	0.000	0	0	0.000
23-Jun	0	10	0.012	0	4	0.000	0	0	0.000
24-Jun	0	10	0.012	1	5	0.000	0	0	0.000
25-Jun	0	10	0.012	4	9	0.001	0	0	0.000
26-Jun	4	14	0.017	0	9	0.001	0	0	0.000
27-Jun	2	16	0.019	9	18	0.001	0	0	0.000
28-Jun	1	17	0.020	7	25	0.002	0	0	0.000
29-Jun	2	19	0.023	0	25	0.002	0	0	0.000
30-Jun	8	27	0.032	0	25	0.002	0	0	0.000
1-Jul	17	44	0.052	22	47	0.004	0	0	0.000
2-Jul	15	59	0.070	5	52	0.004	0	0	0.000
3-Jul	11	70	0.083	0	52	0.004	0	0	0.000
4-Jul	0	70	0.083	3	55	0.004	0	0	0.000
5-Jul	9	79	0.094	7	62	0.005	0	0	0.000
6-Jul	48	127	0.151	53	115	0.009	0	0	0.000
7-Jul	20	147	0.175	8	123	0.010	0	0	0.000
8-Jul	37	184	0.219	3	126	0.010	0	0	0.000
9-Jul	10	194	0.231	3	129	0.010	0	0	0.000
10-Jul	19	213	0.253	4	133	0.011	0	0	0.000
11-Jul	17	230	0.273	1	134	0.011	0	0	0.000
12-Jul	14	244	0.290	2	136	0.011	0	0	0.000
13-Jul	53	297	0.353	21	157	0.013	0	0	0.000
14-Jul	29	326	0.388	4	161	0.013	0	0	0.000
15-Jul	13	339	0.403	26	187	0.015	0	0	0.000
16-Jul	22	361	0.429	0	187	0.015	0	0	0.000
17-Jul	17	378	0.449	43	230	0.019	0	0	0.000
18-Jul	24	402	0.478	3	233	0.019	0	0	0.000
19-Jul	7	409	0.486	31	264	0.021	0	0	0.000
20-Jul	13	422	0.502	0	264	0.021	0	0	0.000
21-Jul	9	431	0.512	3	267	0.022	0	0	0.000
22-Jul	48	479	0.570	44	311	0.025	0	0	0.000
23-Jul	24	503	0.598	19	330	0.027	0	0	0.000
24-Jul	15	518	0.616	2	332	0.027	0	0	0.000
25-Jul	33	551	0.655	15	347	0.028	0	0	0.000
26-Jul	33	584	0.694	0	347	0.028	0	0	0.000
27-Jul	6	590	0.702	0	347	0.028	0	0	0.000
28-Jul	43	633	0.753	74	421	0.034	0	0	0.000
29-Jul	69	702	0.835	212	633	0.051	0	0	0.000
30-Jul	5	707	0.841	9	642	0.052	0	0	0.000
31-Jul	7	714	0.849	47	689	0.056	0	0	0.000
1-Aug	17	731	0.869	47	736	0.059	0	0	0.000
2-Aug	21	752	0.894	16	752	0.061	0	0	0.000
3-Aug	21	773	0.919	80	832	0.067	0	0	0.000
4-Aug	14	787	0.936	70	902	0.073	0	0	0.000

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Appendix E.3. Page 2 of 2.

	Chinook			Sockeye			Coho		
		Cumulative			Cumulative			Cumulative	
Date	Daily	Daily	Prop.	Daily	Daily	Prop.	Daily	Daily	Prop.
5-Aug	7	795	0.944	2	904	0.073	0	0	0.000
6-Aug	2	797	0.947	143	1,047	0.085	0	0	0.000
7-Aug	5	802	0.952	30	1,077	0.087	0	0	0.000
8-Aug	0	802	0.952	8	1,085	0.088	0	0	0.000
9-Aug	3	805	0.956	103	1,188	0.096	0	0	0.000
10-Aug	3	808	0.960	165	1,353	0.109	0	0	0.000
11-Aug	7	815	0.968	298	1,651	0.133	0	0	0.000
12-Aug	8	823	0.977	562	2,213	0.179	0	0	0.000
13-Aug	3	826	0.981	293	2,506	0.202	0	0	0.000
14-Aug	3	829	0.985	220	2,726	0.220	0	0	0.000
15-Aug	0	829	0.985	6	2,732	0.221	0	0	0.000
16-Aug	0	829	0.985	113	2,845	0.230	0	0	0.000
17-Aug	4	833	0.989	219	3,064	0.247	0	0	0.000
18-Aug	4	837	0.994	279	3,343	0.270	0	0	0.000
19-Aug	0	837	0.994	734	4,077	0.329	0	0	0.000
20-Aug	3	840	0.998	656	4,733	0.382	0	0	0.000
21-Aug	1	841	0.999	201	4,934	0.398	0	0	0.000
22-Aug	0	841	0.999	260	5,194	0.419	0	0	0.000
23-Aug	0	841	0.999	320	5,514	0.445	0	0	0.000
24-Aug	0	841	0.999	531	6,045	0.488	0	0	0.000
25-Aug	0	841	0.999	667	6,712	0.542	0	0	0.000
26-Aug	0	841	0.999	498	7,210	0.582	0	0	0.000
27-Aug	0	841	0.999	374	7,584	0.612	0	0	0.000
28-Aug	1	842	1.000	401	7,985	0.645	0	0	0.000
29-Aug	0	842	1.000	760	8,745	0.706	0	0	0.000
30-Aug	0	842	1.000	674	9,419	0.761	0	0	0.000
31-Aug	0	842	1.000	369	9,788	0.790	0	0	0.000
1-Sep	0	842	1.000	310	10,098	0.815	0	0	0.000
2-Sep	0	842	1.000	63	10,161	0.820	0	0	0.000
3-Sep	0	842	1.000	87	10,248	0.828	0	0	0.000
4-Sep	0	842	1.000	1	10,249	0.828	0	0	0.000
5-Sep	0	842	1.000	926	11,175	0.902	0	0	0.000
6-Sep	0	842	1.000	429	11,604	0.937	0	0	0.000
7-Sep	0	842	1.000	6	11,610	0.938	0	0	0.000
8-Sep	0	842	1.000	81	11,691	0.944	0	0	0.000
9-Sep	0	842	1.000	31	11,722	0.947	1	1	0.003
10-Sep	0	842	1.000	42	11,764	0.950	0	1	0.003
11-Sep	0	842	1.000	28	11,792	0.952	0	1	0.003
12-Sep	0	842	1.000	81	11,873	0.959	0	1	0.003
13-Sep	0	842	1.000	192	12,065	0.974	0	1	0.003
14-Sep	0	842	1.000	56	12,121	0.979	0	1	0.003
15-Sep	0	842	1.000	8	12,129	0.979	0	1	0.003
16-Sep	0	842	1.000	44	12,173	0.983	0	1	0.003
17-Sep	0	842	1.000	16	12,189	0.984	0	1	0.003
18-Sep	0	842	1.000	18	12,207	0.986	0	1	0.003
19-Sep	0	842	1.000	31	12,238	0.988	0	1	0.003
20-Sep	0	842	1.000	27	12,265	0.990	1	2	0.006
21-Sep	0	842	1.000	19	12,284	0.992	0	2	0.006
22-Sep	0	842	1.000	9	12,293	0.993	0	2	0.006
23-Sep	0	842	1.000	2	12,295	0.993	2	4	0.012
24-Sep	0	842	1.000	3	12,298	0.993	0	4	0.012
25-Sep	0	842	1.000	1	12,299	0.993	0	4	0.012
26-Sep	0	842	1.000	7	12,306	0.994	4	8	0.023
27-Sep	0	842	1.000	8	12,314	0.994	1	9	0.026
28-Sep	0	842	1.000	24	12,338	0.996	6	15	0.044
29-Sep	0	842	1.000	6	12,344	0.997	0	15	0.044
30-Sep	0	842	1.000	0	12,344	0.997	0	15	0.044
1-Oct	0	842	1.000	1	12,345	0.997	0	15	0.044
2-Oct	0	842	1.000	5	12,350	0.997	4	19	0.056
3-Oct	0	842	1.000	9	12,359	0.998	11	30	0.088
4-Oct	0	842	1.000	7	12,366	0.999	30	60	0.176
5-Oct	0	842	1.000	11	12,377	0.999	70	130	0.381
6-Oct	0	842	1.000	7	12,384	1.000	143	273	0.801
7-Oct	0	842	1.000	0	12,384	1.000	68	341	1.000
Total Count		842			12,384			341	
Adjustments		0			0			0	
Harvest at weir		0			10			0	
Harvest above weir		9			226			0	
Total Escapement		833			12,148			341	

Appendix E. 4. Salmon harvest and effort in the U.S. Commercial fishery in the Alsek River, 1960 to 2014.

						Effort	
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boat Days	Days Open
1960							
1961	2,120	23,339	7,679	84	86	1,436	80.0
1962							
1963	131	6,055	7,164	42	34	692	68.0
1964	591	14,127	9,760	144	367	592	68.0
1965	719	28,487	9,638	10	72	1,016	72.0
1966	934	29,091	2,688	22	240	500	64.0
1967	225	11,108	10,090	107	30	600	68.0
1968	215	26,918	10,586	82	240	664	68.0
1969	685	29,259	2,493	38	61	807	61.0
1970	1,128	22,654	2,188	6	26	670	52.3
1971	1,222	25,314	4,730	3	120	794	60.5
1972	1,827	18,717	7,296	37	280	640	65.0
1973	1,757	26,523	4,395	26	283	894	52.0
1974	1,162	16,747	7,046	13	107	699	46.0
1975	1,379	13,842	2,230	16	261	738	58.0
1976	512	19,741	4,883	0	368	550	58.5
1977	1,402	40,780	11,817	689	483	882	57.0
1978	2,441	50,580	13,913	59	233	929	57.0
1979	2,525	41,449	6,158	142	263	1,110	51.0
1980	1,382	25,522	7,863	21	1,005	773	42.0
1981	779	23,641	10,232	65	816	588	40.0
1982	532	27,443	6,534	6	358	552	33.0
1983	94	18,293	5,253	20	432	487	38.0
1984	60	14,326	7,868	24	1,610	429	33.0
1985	213	5,792	5,490	3	427	277	33.0
1986	481	24,791	1,344	13	462	517	34.0
1987	347	11,393	2,517	0	1,924	388	40.5
1988	223	6,286	4,986	7	908	324	34.0
1989	228	13,513	5,972	2	1,031	378	38.0
1990	78	17,013	1,437	0	495	374	38.0
1991	103	17,542	5,956	0	105	530	49.0
1992	301	19,298	3,116	1	120	372	46.0
1993	300	20,043	1,215	0	49	372	40.0
1994	805	19,639	4,182	0	32	403	61.0
1995	670	33,112	14,184	13	347	879	53.5
1996	772	15,182	5,514	0	165	419	51.0
1997	568	25,879	11,427	0	34	611	59.0
1998	550	15,007	4,925	1	145	358	41.0
1999	482	11,441	5,660	0	112	319	44.0
2000	677	9,522	5,103	5	130	307	37.0
2001	541	13,995	2,909	8	17	234	50.0
2002	700	16,918	9,525	0	1	270	73.0
2003	937	39,698	47	0	0	271	60.0
2004	656	18,030	2,475	0	2	280	76.5
2005	286	7,572	1,196	0	0	171	41.0
2006	530	9,842	701	2	3	248	45.0
2007	400	19,795	134	0	0	199	47.0
2008	128	2,815	2,668	0	0	177	34.0
2009	602	12,906	3,454	0	20	200	44.0
2010	273	12,668	1,884	0	9	192	37.0
2011	546	24,169	1,614	0	11	235	46.0
2012	510	18,217	536	0	1	459	39.0
2013	469	7,517	17	0	5	285	46.0
2014	1,074	33,668	3	0	12	239	47.0
Averages							
61-13	715	19,684	5,244	33	276	521	51
0	440	13,353	1,468	0	5	245	46

Appendix E. 5. Salmon harvest in the U.S. Chinook salmon test fishery in the Alsek River, 2005–2014.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye
2005	423	222
2006	135	224
2007	347	367
2008	465	55

2011	421	157
2012	251	90
2013	no test fishery	
2014	no test fishery	

Appendix E. 6. Salmon harvest in the U.S. subsistence and personal use fisheries in the Alsek River, 1976–2014.

Harvest are those reported on returned permits.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho
1976	13	51	5
1977	18	113	0
1978			
1979	80	35	70
1980	57	41	62
1981	32	50	74
1982	87	75	50
1983	31	25	50
1984			
1985	16	95	0
1986	22	241	45
1987	27	173	31
1988	13	148	9
1989	20	131	34
1990	85	144	12
1991	38	104	0
1992	15	37	44
1993	38	96	28
1994	60	47	20
1995	51	167	53
1996	60	67	28
1997	38	273	26
1998	63	158	42
1999	44	152	21
2000	73	146	31
2001	19	72	45
2002	60	232	35
2003	24	176	27
2004	51	224	21
2005	31	63	62
2006	47	272	23
2007	79	298	27
2008	34	200	28
2009	57	245	17
2010	70	259	0
2011	42	175	18
2012	50	167	22
2013	13	102	14
2014	12	60	0
Averages			
76-13	42	138	29
04-13	47	201	23

Appendix E. 7. Salmon catches in the Canadian Aboriginal and recreational fisheries in the Alsek River, 1976 to 2014.

	Chinook			Sockeye			Coho		
Year	Aboriginal	Recreational	Total	Aboriginal	Recreational	Total	Aboriginal	Recreational	Total
1976	150	200	350	4,000	600	4,600	0	100	100
1977	350	300	650	10,000	500	10,500	0	200	200
1978	350	300	650	8,000	500	8,500	0	200	200
1979	1,300	650	1,950	7,000	750	7,750	0	100	100
1980	150	200	350	800	600	1,400	0	200	200
1981	150	315	465	2,000	808	2,808	0	109	109
1982	400	224	624	5,000	755	5,755	0	109	109
1983	300	312	612	2,550	732	3,282	0	16	16
1984	100	475	575	2,600	289	2,889	0	20	20
1985	175	250	425	1,361	100	1,461	50	100	150
1986	102	165	267	1,914	307	2,221	0	9	9
1987	125	367	492	1,158	383	1,541	0	49	49
1988	43	249	292	1,604	322	1,926	0	192	192
1989	234	272	506	1,851	319	2,170	0	227	227
1990	202	555	757	2,314	392	2,706	0	75	75
1991	509	388	897	2,111	303	2,414	0	227	227
1992	148	103	251	2,592	582	3,174	0	213	213
1993	152	171	323	2,361	329	2,690	0	37	37
1994	289	197	486	1,745	261	2,006	8	69	77
1995	580	1,044	1,624	1,745	682	2,427	83	527	610
1996	448	650	1,098	1,204	157	1,361	56	9	65
1997	232	298	530	484	36	520	5	0	5
1998	171	175	346	567	18	585	72	40	112
1999	238	174	412	554	0	554	0	28	28
2000	65	77	142	745	0	745	51	1	52
2001	120	157	277	1,173	4	1,177	5	94	99
2002	120	197	317	2,194	61	2,255	6	283	289
2003	90	138	228	2,734	61	2,795	0	192	192
2004	139	46	185	1,875	247	2,122	0	127	127
2005	58	56	114	581	13	594	20	51	71
2006	2	17	19	1,321	6	1,327	0	0	0
2007	1	40	41	1,330	10	1,340	1	0	1
2008	0	7	7	0	0	0	26	8	34
2009	105	20	125	715	2	717	3	0	3
2010	197	97	294	1,704	12	1,716	4	3	7
2011	119	95	214	2,053	57	2,110	9	20	29
2012	0	85	85	1,734	52	1,786	0	0	0
2013	67	5	72	508	0	508	0	23	23
2014	17	26	43	1,140	0	1,140	0	0	0
Averages									
76-13	210	239	449	2,215	270	2,485	11	96	107
04-13	69	47	116	1,182	40	1,222	6	23	30

Appendix E. 8. Annual Klukshu River weir counts of Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon

Canadian harvest at or above the Klukshu weir.

	Chinook			sockeye			coho		
	Village Creek	At weir	Above weir	Village Creek	At weir	Above weir	Village Creek	At weir	Above weir
2009	NA	52	1	NA	128	75	NA	3	0
2010	NA	99	0	NA	323	91	NA	4	0
2011	NA	58	3	NA	358	262	NA	9	0
2012	NA	0	0	NA	304	214	NA	0	0
2013	NA	34	0	NA	101	0	NA	0	0
2014	NA	9	0	NA	10	226	NA		0

Appendix E. 9. Annual Klukshu River weir counts of Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon, 1976 to 2014.

The escapement count equals the weir count minus the aboriginal fishery harvest above the weir and brood stock taken.
The remainder of the food fishery harvest occurred below the weir, at Village Creek, and Blanchard and Takhanne Rivers.
Jack Chinook salmon are included in Chinook counts.
Coho counts are partial counts; weir is removed prior to the end of the run.

	Chinook		Sockeye				Coho	
Year	Count	Escape	Early (to August 16)	Late	Total	Escape	Count	Escape
1976	1,278	1,153	181	11,510	11,691	7,941	1,572	
1977	3,144	2,894	8,931	17,860	26,791	15,441	2,758	
1978	2,976	2,676	2,508	24,359	26,867	19,017	30	
1979	4,404	2,454	977	11,334	12,311	7,051	175	
1980	2,637	2,487	1,008	10,742	11,750	10,850	704	
1981	2,113	1,963	997	19,351	20,348	18,448	1,170	
1982	2,369	1,969	7,758	25,941	33,699	28,899	189	
1983	2,537	2,237	6,047	14,445	20,492	18,017	303	
1984	1,672	1,572	2,769	9,958	12,727	10,227	1,402	
1985	1,458	1,283	539	18,081	18,620	17,259	350	
1986	2,709	2,607	416	24,434	24,850	22,936	71	
1987	2,616	2,491	3,269	7,235	10,504	9,346	202	
1988	2,037	1,994	585	8,756	9,341	7,737	2,774	
1989	2,456	2,289	3,400	20,142	23,542	21,636	2,219	
1990	1,915	1,742	1,316	24,679	25,995	24,607	315	
1991	2,489	2,248	1,924	17,053	18,977	17,645	8,540	8,478
1992	1,367	1,242	11,339	8,428	19,767	18,269	1,145	1,145
1993	3,302	3,220	5,369	11,371	16,740	14,921	788	788
1994	3,727	3,628	3,247	11,791	15,038	13,892	1,232	1,232
1995	5,678	5,394	2,289	18,407	20,696	19,817	3,614	3,564
1996	3,599	3,382	1,502	6,818	8,320	7,891	3,465	3,465
1997	2,989	2,829	6,565	4,931	11,496	11,303	307	302
1998	1,364	1,347	597	12,994	13,591	13,580	1,961	1,961
1999	2,193	2,168	371	5,010	5,381	5,101	2,531	2,531
2000	1,365	1,321	237	5,314	5,551	5,422	4,832	4,791
2001	1,825	1,738	908	9,382	10,290	9,329	748	746
2002	2,240	2,134	11,904	13,807	25,711	23,587	9,921	9,921
2003	1,737	1,661	3,084	31,278	34,362	32,120	3,689	3,689
2004	2,525	2,445	3,464	11,884	15,348	13,721	750	750
2005	1,070	963	994	2,379	3,373	3,167	683	663
2006	568	566	247	13,208	13,455	12,890	420	420
2007	677	676	2,725	6,231	8,956	8,310	300	299
2008	466	466	43	2,698	2,741	2,741	4,275	4,249
2009	1,571	1,518	1,247	4,484	5,731	5,528	424	221
2010	2,358	2,259	5,073	13,887	18,960	18,546	2,365	1,951
2011	1,671	1,610	5,635	15,767	21,402	20,782	2,119	1,499
2012[a]	693	693	5,969	11,725	17,694	17,176	1,272	754
2013	1,261	1,227	312	3,581	3,893	3,792	7,322	7,221
2014	841	832	2,732	9,652	12,384	12,148	341	
Averages								
76-13	2,186	2,014	3,046	12,928	15,974	14,183	2,025	
04-13	1,286	1,242	2,571	8,584	11,155	10,665	1,993	1,803

Appendix E. 10. Alsek River sockeye salmon escapement 2000 to 2014.

The 2000-2004 estimates are based on a mark-recapture study; starting in 2005 estimates based on GSI analysis and the expansion of the Klukshu River weir count.

Year	Inriver Run Estimate	CI		Canadian Harvest	Spawning Escapement	U.S. Harvest	Total Run	Percent Klukshu
		Lower	Upper					
2000	37,887	23,410	52,365	745	37,142	9,668	47,555	14.7%
2001	31,164	23,143	39,185	1,177	29,987	14,067	45,231	33.0%
2002	95,427	55,893	134,961	2,255	93,172	17,150	112,577	26.9%
2003	103,507	74,350	132,664	2,795	100,712	39,874	143,381	33.2%
2004	83,703	39,566	127,841	2,122	81,581	18,254	101,957	18.3%
2005	57,817	21,907	93,727	594	57,223	7,857	65,674	5.8%
2006	48,901	41,234	56,569	1,327	47,574	10,338	59,239	27.5%
2011	86,009	72,970	99,049	2,110	83,899	24,501	110,510	26.6%
2012	78,384	64,311	92,456	1,786	76,598	18,474	96,858	24.2%
2013	84,279	16,466	152,091	508	83,771	7,597	91,876	5.1%
2014	88,233	69,508	106,958	1,140	87,093	33,728	121,961	15.1%
Averages 00-06, 11-13	70,708			1,542	69,166	16,778	87,486	21.5%

Appendix E. 11. Alsek River sockeye salmon counts from U.S. and Canadian aerial surveys and from the electronic counter at Village Creek, 1985–2014.

Surveys not made every year at each tributary. Canaidan surveys-include several streams from Lo-Fog to Goat Creek.
Village Creek counter 1986-2013 conductivity counter; 2014 video counter

	U.S. Aerial Surveys				Canada Aerial Surveys		
Year	Basin Creek	Cabin Creek	Muddy Creek	Tanis River	'atshenshin River	Neskataheen Lake	Village Creek Counter
1985	2,600			2,200			
1986	100		300	2,700	536	750	1,490
1987	350	220		1,600			1,875
1988	500			750	433	456	**433**
1989	320			680	1,689	1,700	9,569
1990	275	300		3,500			**5,313**
1991				800			**86**
1992	1,000	10		50			**7,447**
1993	4,800			900			**2,104**
1994	250			600	366		**3,921**
1995	2,700			350			4,042
1996	325			650			1,583
1997	600			350			2,267
1998				130			826
1999[a]	30			800			**NA**
2000	25			180			1,860
2001				700			**1,897**
2002	No surveys flown						2,765
2003	No surveys flown						**2,778**
2004	No surveys flown						**1,968**
2005	No surveys flown						1,408
2006	No surveys flown						979
2007	No surveys flown						10,254
2008[a]	No surveys flown					1,000	NA
2009	No surveys flown					4,500	**887**
2010	No surveys flown					2,500	**2,305**
2011	No surveys flown					150	355
2012	No surveys flown					2,038	**1,372**
2013	No surveys flown						129
2014[b]						700	**189**
Averages							
86-13							2,689
0							2,184

[a] No counts due to malfunction of the counter

[b] first year a video counter was used. Only in operations from Aug7-Sept 12

Appendix E. 12. Aerial survey index counts of Alsek River Chinook salmon escapements, 1984 to 2014.

Year	Blanchard River	Takhanne River	Goat Creek
1984	304	158	28
1985	232	184	
1986	556	358	142
1987	624	395	85
1988	437	169	54
1989	[a]	158	34
1990	[a]	325	32
1991	121	86	63
1992	86	77	16
1993	326	351	50
1994	349	342	67
1995	338	260	[b]
1996	132	230	12
1997	109	190	
1998	71	136	39
1999	371	194	51
2000	163	152	33
2001	543	287	21
2002	351	220	86
2003	127	105	10
2004	84	46	no survey
2005	112	47	7
2006	98	28	9
2007	39	32	45
2008	65	41	11
2009	No surveys conducted		
2010	No surveys conducted		
2011	No surveys conducted		
2012	No surveys conducted		
2013	No surveys conducted		
2014	No surveys conducted		

[a] Not surveyed due to poor visibility, 89,90 Blanchard

[b] Late survey date which missed the peak of spawning.

Appendix E. 13. Alsek River run of large Chinook salmon, 1997–2004. Estimates are based on a mark–recapture study and include the percent of Chinook salmon.

Estimates are based on a mark-recapture study and include the percent of Chinook salmon spawning in the Klukshu River; the program was discontinued in 2005.

	Inriver Run			U.S. Harvest		Total			
	Past	CI		Dry Bay		Inriver	Canadian Harvest		
Year	Dry Bay	Lower	Upper	Commercial	Subsistence	Run	Aboriginal	Sport	Escapement
1997	15,250	9,081	21,418	568	38	15,856	232	298	14,720
1998	4,967	3,027	9,765	550	63	5,580	171	175	4,621
1999	11,969	8,243	22,035	482	44	12,495	238	174	11,557
2000	8,432	6,805	14,308	677	73	9,182	65	77	8,290
2001	11,246	9,146	14,303	541	19	11,806	120	157	10,969
2002	8,807	8,345	10,790	700	60	9,567	120	197	8,490
2003	5,105	4,302	6,310	937	24	6,066	90	138	4,877
2004	7,565			656	38	8,259	139	46	7,380
Averages									
97-04	9,168	6,993	14,133	639	45	9,851	147	158	8,863

Klukshu weir count of large Chinook salmon as a percent of the Alsek escapement of large Chinook salmon

	Weir Count		Percent
Year	All	Large	Klukshu
1997	2,989	2,864	19.5%
1998	1,364	1,184	25.6%
1999	2,193	1,663	14.4%
2000	1,365	1,218	14.7%
2001	1,825	1,538	14.0%
2002	2,240	2,067	24.3%
2003	1,737	1,313	26.9%
2004	2,525	2,376	32.2%
Averages			
97-04	2,030	1,778	21.5%

Appendix E. 14 Alsek River Chinook salmon escapement, 2007, 2011–2014.

Estimates was based on GSI analysis and the expansion of the Klukshu River weir count.

	Inriver Run	CI		Canadian	Spawning	U.S.	Total	Percent
Year	Estimate	Lower	Upper	Harvest	Escapemen	Harvest	Run	Klukshu
2007	1,770	1,373	2,166	41	1,729	826	2,596	40.6%
							0	
2011	3,425	2,802	4,048	214	3,211	1,009	4,434	52.1%
2012	1,537	1,258	1,817	85	1,452	811	2,348	48.4%
2013	3,120	2,536	3,704	72	3,048	475	3,595	41.6%
2014	1,572	1,347	1,796	43	1,529	1,086	2,658	54.9%
Averages								
07, 11-13	2,463			103	2,360	780	2,595	45.7%

Appendix E. 15. Aerial survey counts of coho salmon from U.S. lower Alsek River tributaries, 1985–2000.

Year	Combined U.S.Tributary Counts
1985	450
1986	1,100
1987	100
1988	1,900
1989	1,990
1990	1,600
1991[a]	500
1992[a]	1,010
1993[a]	800
1994[a]	975
1995	1,050
1996	1,550
1997	No surveys due to poor weather conditions
1998	500
1999	No surveys due to poor weather conditions
2000	620

[a] Few systems surveyed.

Appendix F. 1. Tahltan Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1989–2014.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

Eggs collected from Tahltan broodstock are used for outplants to both Tahltan and Tuya Lakes.

Brood Year	Egg Take		Designated Tahltan	Fry Planted	Percent Fertilized	Survival		Thermal Mark Pattern
	Target	Collected				Fertilized Egg to Fry	Green Egg to Fry	
1989	3.000	2.955	2.955	1.042	0.704	0.501	0.353	1:1.4
1990	5.000	4.511	4.511	3.585	0.824	0.964	0.795	1:1.3
1991	5.000	4.246	1.514	1.415	0.949	0.984	0.935	1:1.4
1992	5.400	4.901	2.154	1.947	0.919	0.983	0.904	1:1.4+2.3
1993	6.000	6.140	0.969	0.904	0.946	0.986	0.933	1:1.6+2.5n
1994	6.000	4.183	1.418	1.143	0.929	0.868	0.806	1:1.6
1995	6.000	6.891	3.008	2.296	0.906	0.843	0.763	1:1.7
1996	6.000	6.402	3.169	2.248	0.923	0.769	0.709	1:1.6
1997	6.000	3.221	2.700	1.900	0.812	0.867	0.704	2:1.6
1998	6.000	4.022	1.998	1.671	0.911	0.918	0.836	1:1.7
1999	6.000	3.826	2.773	2.228	0.901	0.892	0.804	2:1.6
2000	6.000	2.388	2.388	1.873	0.920	0.852	0.784	1:1.7
2001	6.000	3.306	3.306	2.533	0.829	0.924	0.766	2:1.6
2002	6.000	4.050	2.780	2.623	0.926	1.018	0.943	1:1.7
2003	6.000	5.391	2.661	2.226	0.899	0.931	0.836	1:1.6&1:1.5+2.4
2004	6.000	5.701	1.966	1.226	0.803	0.777	0.624	1:1.6+2.6
2005	6.000	4.552	1.809	1.280	0.800	0.885	0.708	1:1.4+2.2
2006	6.000	4.364	2.954	2.466	0.910	0.917	0.835	1:1.3n,2.2
2007	6.000	4.060	2.209	1.540	0.756	0.922	0.697	1,2n,3H
2008	6.000	3.386	2.398	1.395	0.850	0.684	0.582	1,4H
2009	6.000	4.469	2.609	1.830	0.774	0.906	0.701	5,2H
2010	6.000	6.000	3.097	1.230	0.824	0.482	0.397	4,3H
2011	6.000	6.481	3.383	2.130	0.854	0.737	0.630	3,2n,2H
2012[a]	6.000	5.597	3.674	1.349	0.664	0.553	0.367	1,4H
2013	6.000	4.218	3.517	2.066	0.758	0.590	0.587	4,3H&6,3H
2014[b]	6.000	3.898	3.898	2.684	0.755	0.911	0.755	3,2n,2H&3,2n,2H3
Averages								
89-15	5.776	4.610	2.637	1.846	0.852	0.830	0.720	
04-13	6.000	4.883	2.762	1.651	0.799	0.745	0.613	

[a] A low weir count resulted in a bilateral inseason adjustment of the egg take target to 5.5 million.

[b] The original goal of 6.0 million eggs at Tahltan Lake was reduced to 5.0 million by Canada due to domestic issues.

Appendix F. 2. Tuya Lake fry plants and survivals, 1991–2014.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

Brood Year	Egg Take Designated Tuya	Fry Planted	Percent Fertilized	Survival		Thermal Mark Pattern
				Fertilized Egg to Fry	Green Egg to Fry	
1991	2.732	1.632	0.944	0.633	0.597	1:1.6
1992	2.747	1.990	0.929	0.780	0.724	1:1.7
1993	5.171	4.691	0.911	0.996	0.907	1:1.4+2.5n
1994	2.765	2.267	0.870	0.943	0.820	1:1.4
1995	3.883	2.474	0.795	0.802	0.637	1:1.4+2.4
1996	3.233	2.611	0.932	0.867	0.808	1:1.4
1997	0.521	0.433	0.911	0.912	0.830	2:1.4
1998	2.024	1.603	0.917	0.864	0.792	1:1.4
1999	1.053	0.867	0.960	0.857	0.823	2:1.4
2000	All eggs collected in 2000 and 2001 were for backplant into Tahltan Lak					
2001						
2002	1.271	1.124	0.904	0.978	0.885	1:1.7+2.3
2003	2.730	2.445	0.927	0.966	0.895	1:1.4
2004	3.734	3.200	0.921	0.931	0.857	1:1.6+2.4
2005	2.744	2.138	0.900	0.866	0.779	1:1.4+2.4
2006	1.410	1.201	0.920	0.926	0.852	1:1.3,2.3
2007	1.852	1.537	0.856	0.970	0.830	2,1,3H
2008	0.988	0.832	0.856	0.984	0.842	6H
2009	1.860	0.976	0.794	0.661	0.525	3,4H
2010	2.852	1.240	0.819	0.531	0.435	3n,3H
2011	3.098	1.600	0.865	0.597	0.516	6H
2012	1.924	0.755	0.816	0.481	0.393	4n,3H
2013	0.701	0.462	0.737	0.894	0.659	3n,3H
2014	0.000	0				
Averages						
91-13	2.347	1.718	0.880	0.830	0.734	
04-13	2.116	1.394	0.848	0.784	0.669	

Appendix F. 3. Tatsamenie Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1989–2014.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

	Egg Take			Fry	Percent	Survival		Thermal	Last
						Fertilized	Green	Mark	Date
Brood Year	Target	Collected	Transport	Planted	Fertilized	Egg to Fry	Egg to Fry	Pattern(s)	Released
1990	2.500	0.985	0.673	0.673	0.775	0.684	0.683	1:1.3	22-Jun
1991	1.500	1.360	1.232	1.232	0.927	0.906	0.906	2:1.4	26-Jun
1992	1.750	1.486	0.909	0.909	0.858	0.612	0.612	1:1.5	14-Jul
1993	2.500	1.144	0.521	0.521	0.619	0.455	0.455	2:1.5	14-Jul
1994	2.500	1.229	0.898	0.898	0.801	0.731	0.730	1:1.5	21-Jul
1995	2.500	2.407	1.724	1.724	0.843	0.716	0.716	1:1.5	25-Jun
1996	5.000	4.934	3.941	3.941	0.849	0.800	0.799	1:1.5&1:1.5,2.3	27-Jun
1997	5.000	4.651	3.597	3.597	0.910	0.773	0.773	2:1&2:1.5,2.3	9-Jul
1998	2.500	2.414	1.769	1.769	0.897	0.733	0.733	1:1.4+2.5&1:1.4+2.3	30-Jun
1999	2.500	0.461	0.350	0.350	0.922	0.742	0.760	2:1.5	4-Jul
2000[ab]	3.000	2.816	2.320	2.320	0.943	0.902	0.824	1.1.5+2.3&1.1.5	26-Jun
2001[ab]	4.800	4.364	2.233	2.233	0.900	0.638	0.512	2:1.5&2:1.5,2.3	25-Jun
2002[ab]	3.000	2.498	1.353	0.911	0.823	0.588	0.365	1:1.4&1:1.4+2.3	27-May
2003[ab]	5.000	2.642	2.141	2.141	0.919	0.873	0.810	1.1.5+2.3&1.1.5	27-May
2004	5.000	0.750	0.628	0.628	0.933	0.837	0.837	1:1.4+2.5n&1:1.4+2.3,3.3	20-May
2005	5.000	1.811	1.471	1.471	0.936	0.813	0.813	1:1.4+2.3&1:1.4+2.5	8-Jun
2006	5.000	4.810	3.705	3.705	0.920	0.770	0.770	1:1.2,2.1,3.2&1:1.2,2.2,3.3&1:1.2,2.2,3.1	13-Jun
2007	5.000	3.673	2.522	2.122	0.885	0.687	0.578	2n3&2,3n,1&1,3n,2&3,2n,1	6-Jun
2008	5.000	4.902	3.874	3.871	0.892	0.900	0.790	3,2H & 3,3H	3-Jun
2009	5.000	1.224	0.717	0.716	0.852	0.586	0.585	6,2H & 3n,2H	22-May
2010	2.000	1.896	1.599	1.599	0.919	0.842	0.843	2,1,2H & 2,2,3H	29-May
2011	2.000	2.190	1.893	1.893	0.912	0.864	0.864	3n,5H&6,2H	29-May
2012	2.000	1.836	1.636	1.636	0.955	0.933	0.891	3n,2H & 3,3H	1-Jun
2013	2.000	1.812	1.325	1.321	0.758	0.590	0.587	2,1,2H & 2,2,3H	6-Jun
2014	2.000	1.289	0.918	0.918	0.878	0.820	0.869	3n,5H&6,2H	30-May
Averages									
90-14	3.419	2.429	1.793	1.758	0.873	0.749	0.718		
04-13	3.800	2.490	1.937	1.896	0.896	0.782	0.756		

Multiple Release Treatments

	Treatment 1				Treatment 2			
				Last				Last
Brood			Number	Date			Number	Date
Year	Mark	Treatment	Released	Released	Mark	Treatment	Released	Released
1996	1:1.5	onshore	3.441	27-Jun	1:1.5,2.3	onshore	0.500	27-Jun
1997	2:1.5	onshore	3.202	29-Jun	2:1.5,2.3	fed at lake	0.394	9-Jul
1998	1:1.4+2.5	unfed	0.751	9-Jun	1:1.4+2.3	fed at lake	1.018	30-Jun
1999	2:1.5	fed at lake	0.350	4-Jul				
2000	1.1.5+2.3	fed early	1.265	15-Jun	1.1.5	fed late	1.054	26-Jun
2001	2:1.5	unfed early	0.727	30-May	2:1.5,2.3	fed	1.432	25-Jun
2002	1:1.4	direct release early	0.911	27-May	1:1.4+2.3	fed - IHN loss	0.000	none
2003	1.1.5+2.3	unfed early south	1.005	27-May	1.1.5	unfed early north	1.136	24-May
2004	:1.4+2.5N	unfed early south	0.367	20-May	1:1.4+2/3,3.3	unfed early north	0.261	20-May
2005	1:1.4+2.3	unfed early south	0.775	8-Jun	1:1.4+2.5	unfed early north	0.696	8-Jun
2006	1.2,2.1,3.2	unfed early south	1.808	7-Jun	1:1.2,2.2,3.3	1:1.2,2.2,3.1 early north	1.897	13-Jun
2007	1,3n,2	unfed early midlake	0.971	6-Jun	2n3	2,3n1 early north	1.150	5-Jun
2007	3,2n,1	extended rearing[c]	0.400	8-Jun				
2008	3,2H	unfed early north	0.115	3-Jun	3,3H	extended rearing	0.115	26-Jul
2009	6,2H	unfed early north	0.506	22-May	3n,2H	extended rearing	0.210	12-Aug
2010	2,1,2H	unfed early north	1.398	29-May	2,2,3H	extended rearing	0.198	14-Aug
2011	3n,5H	unfed early north	1.649	29-May	6,2H	extended rearing	0.242	21-Aug
2012	3n,2H	unfed early north	1.419	1-Jun	3,3H	extended rearing	0.216	9-Aug
2013	2,1,2H	unfed early north	1.136	6-Jun	2,2,3H	extended rearing	0.185	8-Aug
2014	3n,5H	unfed early north	0.731	22-May	6,2H	extended rearing	0.187	30-May
Averages								
98-14			1.168				0.630	
04-14			0.959				0.545	

[a] Eggs not transported but placed in inlake incubator; 2000 = 244,000, 2001 = 865,000, 2002 196,000, 2003 = 190,000.

[b] Survival rates are for hatchery eggs and hatchery fry plants and do not inlcude the lake incubators.

[c] All died to IHNV.

Appendix F.4. Trapper Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1990–2014.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

							Survival		Thermal	Last
		Egg Take			Fry	Percent	Fertilized	Green	Mark	Date
Brood Year	Lake	Target	Collect	Transport	Planted	Fertilized	Egg to Fry	Egg to Fry	Pattern	Released
1990	Trapper	2.500	2.314	0.934	0.934			0.404	5H	22-Jun
1991	Trapper	2.500	2.953	1.811	1.811			0.613	6H	11-Jun
1992	Trapper	2.500	2.521	1.113	1.113			0.442	7H3	22-Jun
1993	Trapper		1.174	0.916	0.916			0.781	5H5n	24-Jun
1994	Trapper		1.117	0.773	0.773			0.692	7H	3-Jul
2006	Trapper	1.000	1.109	0.897	0.897	0.897	0.905	0.808	6H	20-Jun
2007	Trapper	1.000	0.900	0.353	0.353	0.604	0.650	0.393	4,2nH	5-Jun
2012	King Salmon	0.250	0.238	0.197	0.197	0.896	0.949	0.850	6,2H3	2-Jun
2014	King Salmon	0.250	0.199	0.169	0.169	0.893	0.930	0.893	6,3H	23-May
2015	King Salmon	0.000	0							

Appendix G. 1. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet, 2014.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

			5 Reporting Groups				
Year	Sample Size	Statistic	Taku	Andrew	Stikine	SSEAK	Other
2005	254	Mean	0.310	0.068	0.577	0.033	0.012
		SD	0.051	0.022	0.055	0.015	0.007
		CI05	0.227	0.035	0.486	0.011	0.003
		CI95	0.396	0.107	0.666	0.060	0.025
2006	350	Mean	0.286	0.308	0.357	0.044	0.006
		SD	0.042	0.034	0.046	0.017	0.004
		CI05	0.217	0.254	0.281	0.018	0.001
		CI95	0.357	0.365	0.432	0.074	0.015
2007	292	Mean	0.187	0.463	0.302	0.041	0.007
		SD	0.037	0.036	0.042	0.014	0.006
		CI05	0.129	0.404	0.234	0.020	0.001
		CI95	0.249	0.522	0.373	0.066	0.019
2008	293	Mean	0.211	0.522	0.175	0.082	0.009
		SD	0.033	0.035	0.036	0.020	0.007
		CI05	0.158	0.464	0.120	0.051	0.001
		CI95	0.266	0.580	0.238	0.118	0.022
2009	177	Mean	0.014	0.738	0.114	0.126	0.008
		SD	0.020	0.040	0.033	0.029	0.007
		CI05	0.000	0.671	0.063	0.082	0.000
		CI95	0.057	0.801	0.171	0.176	0.022
2010	72	Mean	0.093	0.648	0.122	0.110	0.028
		SD	0.050	0.070	0.065	0.043	0.022
		CI05	0.020	0.531	0.026	0.047	0.002
		CI95	0.182	0.760	0.237	0.187	0.070
2011	70	Mean	0.202	0.529	0.144	0.056	0.069
		SD	0.064	0.071	0.059	0.035	0.032
		CI05	0.101	0.411	0.060	0.010	0.024
		CI95	0.311	0.644	0.251	0.123	0.129
2012	202	Mean	0.019	0.627	0.229	0.124	0.001
		SD	0.025	0.042	0.041	0.033	0.002
		CI05	0.000	0.557	0.161	0.074	0.000
		CI95	0.071	0.696	0.297	0.181	0.005
2013	164	Mean	0.018	0.671	0.051	0.255	0.006
		SD	0.017	0.042	0.033	0.041	0.006
		CI05	0.000	0.601	0.003	0.190	0.000
		CI95	0.049	0.739	0.111	0.324	0.018
2014	273	Mean	0.028	0.855	0.015	0.097	0.006
		SD	0.023	0.027	0.029	0.035	0.036
		CI05	0.000	0.811	0.000	0.063	0.000
		CI95	0.064	0.895	0.056	0.134	0.016

Appendix G. 2. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 sport fisheries, 2014.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

			5 Reporting Groups				
Year	Sample Size	Statistic	Taku	Andrew	Stikine	SSEAK	Other
2005	226	Mean	0.220	0.134	0.518	0.082	0.045
		SD	0.052	0.032	0.059	0.025	0.015
		CI05	0.136	0.084	0.421	0.043	0.024
		CI95	0.308	0.190	0.615	0.125	0.072
2006	201	Mean	0.156	0.177	0.561	0.086	0.019
		SD	0.043	0.038	0.055	0.028	0.011
		CI05	0.089	0.118	0.471	0.045	0.005
		CI95	0.230	0.241	0.651	0.135	0.041
2007	200	Mean	0.221	0.296	0.383	0.053	0.048
		SD	0.047	0.040	0.054	0.021	0.017
		CI05	0.145	0.232	0.295	0.023	0.024
		CI95	0.301	0.362	0.473	0.090	0.079
2008	200	Mean	0.284	0.251	0.330	0.089	0.046
		SD	0.048	0.039	0.055	0.029	0.015
		CI05	0.206	0.189	0.242	0.047	0.024
		CI95	0.365	0.316	0.422	0.142	0.074
2009	190	Mean	0.321	0.166	0.195	0.094	0.222
		SD	0.047	0.033	0.046	0.035	0.035
		CI05	0.245	0.114	0.122	0.048	0.166
		CI95	0.400	0.224	0.275	0.164	0.280
2010	201	Mean	0.206	0.257	0.340	0.116	0.080
		SD	0.044	0.038	0.053	0.030	0.020
		CI05	0.136	0.197	0.254	0.070	0.050
		CI95	0.281	0.321	0.429	0.168	0.115
2011	199	Mean	0.237	0.099	0.272	0.133	0.259
		SD	0.047	0.028	0.061	0.037	0.037
		CI05	0.162	0.055	0.176	0.075	0.201
		CI95	0.317	0.148	0.377	0.197	0.322
2012	201	Mean	0.165	0.326	0.259	0.119	0.132
		SD	0.043	0.042	0.053	0.031	0.032
		CI05	0.095	0.258	0.176	0.071	0.083
		CI95	0.237	0.396	0.350	0.174	0.189
2013	223	Mean	0.122	0.260	0.368	0.115	0.135
		SD	0.039	0.037	0.049	0.029	0.026
		CI05	0.062	0.201	0.289	0.071	0.096
		CI95	0.188	0.322	0.450	0.165	0.180
2014	205	Mean	0.121	0.364	0.233	0.092	0.191
		SD	0.038	0.045	0.051	0.040	0.045
		CI05	0.064	0.293	0.158	0.048	0.144
		CI95	0.186	0.435	0.312	0.143	0.241

Appendix G. 3. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 commercial drift gillnet, 2014.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

			5 Reporting Groups				
Year	Sample Size	Statistic	Taku	Andrew	Stikine	SSEAK	Other
2005	247	Mean	0.914	0.073	0.005	0.000	0.008
		SD	0.023	0.020	0.011	0.001	0.006
		CI05	0.874	0.043	0.000	0.000	0.001
		CI95	0.947	0.109	0.028	0.000	0.020
2006	209	Mean	0.878	0.085	0.027	0.010	0.000
		SD	0.026	0.023	0.015	0.008	0.002
		CI05	0.833	0.051	0.005	0.001	0.000
		CI95	0.918	0.125	0.055	0.025	0.002
2007	96	Mean	0.491	0.490	0.001	0.015	0.003
		SD	0.054	0.054	0.007	0.015	0.007
		CI05	0.402	0.402	0.000	0.000	0.000
		CI95	0.580	0.579	0.005	0.045	0.016
2008	104	Mean	0.482	0.360	0.001	0.071	0.086
		SD	0.053	0.051	0.007	0.028	0.028
		CI05	0.395	0.278	0.000	0.030	0.046
		CI95	0.569	0.446	0.001	0.121	0.136
2009	257	Mean	0.809	0.185	0.004	0.001	0.001
		SD	0.031	0.027	0.015	0.006	0.003
		CI05	0.755	0.143	0.000	0.000	0.000
		CI95	0.854	0.231	0.034	0.011	0.005
2010	152	Mean	0.537	0.448	0.002	0.000	0.013
		SD	0.043	0.042	0.008	0.001	0.009
		CI05	0.466	0.378	0.000	0.000	0.002
		CI95	0.607	0.518	0.011	0.000	0.031
2011	70	Mean	0.808	0.162	0.001	0.001	0.028
		SD	0.052	0.049	0.007	0.004	0.020
		CI05	0.717	0.089	0.000	0.000	0.005
		CI95	0.887	0.249	0.003	0.001	0.066
2012	206	Mean	0.873	0.120	0.003	0.001	0.003
		SD	0.029	0.026	0.011	0.002	0.006
		CI05	0.823	0.079	0.000	0.000	0.000
		CI95	0.917	0.166	0.026	0.003	0.015
2013	86	Mean	0.739	0.236	0.014	0.000	0.011
		SD	0.053	0.050	0.027	0.002	0.012
		CI05	0.646	0.157	0.000	0.000	0.000
		CI95	0.821	0.322	0.074	0.000	0.035
2014	78	Mean	0.634	0.335	0.001	0.015	0.015
		SD	0.060	0.058	0.022	0.038	0.038
		CI05	0.532	0.243	0.000	0.000	0.000
		CI95	0.731	0.432	0.004	0.070	0.044

Appendix G. 4. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 sport fisheries, 2014.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

			5 Reporting Groups				
Year	Sample Size	Statistic	Taku	Andrew	Stikine	SSEAK	Other
2005	264	Mean	0.563	0.376	0.015	0.028	0.018
		SD	0.041	0.034	0.029	0.016	0.009
		CI05	0.491	0.320	0.000	0.009	0.006
		CI95	0.626	0.433	0.081	0.059	0.035
2006	269	Mean	0.600	0.312	0.052	0.008	0.027
		SD	0.036	0.031	0.022	0.008	0.010
		CI05	0.540	0.262	0.020	0.000	0.013
		CI95	0.659	0.365	0.092	0.025	0.045
2007	237	Mean	0.424	0.523	0.027	0.000	0.025
		SD	0.043	0.035	0.032	0.003	0.011
		CI05	0.352	0.466	0.000	0.000	0.010
		CI95	0.493	0.581	0.089	0.000	0.044
2008	218	Mean	0.224	0.763	0.002	0.000	0.010
		SD	0.031	0.032	0.006	0.001	0.007
		CI05	0.174	0.709	0.000	0.000	0.002
		CI95	0.278	0.814	0.016	0.000	0.024
2009	239	Mean	0.254	0.726	0.001	0.000	0.018
		SD	0.031	0.031	0.006	0.001	0.009
		CI05	0.205	0.674	0.000	0.000	0.006
		CI95	0.306	0.776	0.002	0.000	0.035
2010	200	Mean	0.453	0.501	0.001	0.000	0.045
		SD	0.038	0.038	0.004	0.001	0.015
		CI05	0.390	0.439	0.000	0.000	0.024
		CI95	0.515	0.564	0.000	0.000	0.072
2011	200	Mean	0.435	0.500	0.019	0.019	0.027
		SD	0.046	0.040	0.030	0.013	0.014
		CI05	0.358	0.435	0.000	0.000	0.008
		CI95	0.509	0.566	0.082	0.043	0.053
2012	200	Mean	0.493	0.480	0.001	0.004	0.021
		SD	0.040	0.040	0.007	0.011	0.011
		CI05	0.427	0.414	0.000	0.000	0.007
		CI95	0.558	0.547	0.006	0.030	0.042
2013	224	Mean	0.125	0.854	0.000	0.000	0.021
		SD	0.025	0.027	0.002	0.002	0.010
		CI05	0.086	0.807	0.000	0.000	0.007
		CI95	0.168	0.896	0.000	0.001	0.040
2014	221	Mean	0.396	0.570	0.000	0.004	0.031
		SD	0.036	0.038	0.021	0.029	0.037
		CI05	0.338	0.509	0.000	0.000	0.014
		CI95	0.455	0.629	0.000	0.022	0.053

Appendix G. 5. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41/42 (Sumner Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

	Sample Sizes					5 Reporting Groups				
SW	Total	Genotyped	Aged (not genotyped)	Otolith Marked (not genotyped)	Statistic	Enhanced Tahltan	Enhanced Tuya	Other	Stikine/Taku Mainstem	Tahltan
25	280	158	6	116	Mean	0.231	0.181	0.295	0.032	0.260
					SD	0.025	0.023	0.028	0.012	0.026
					CI05	0.191	0.145	0.250	0.014	0.217
					CI95	0.274	0.221	0.342	0.054	0.304
26	*30*	*18*	*2*	*10*	*Mean*	*0.194*	*0.129*	*0.537*	*0.036*	*0.104*
					SD	*0.070*	*0.059*	*0.090*	*0.035*	*0.056*
					CI05	*0.091*	*0.047*	*0.386*	*0.001*	*0.030*
					CI95	*0.319*	*0.239*	*0.683*	*0.105*	*0.209*
27	290	100	103	87	Mean	0.120	0.175	0.480	0.075	0.149
					SD	0.019	0.022	0.038	0.024	0.029
					CI05	0.091	0.140	0.416	0.040	0.104
					CI95	0.153	0.213	0.543	0.117	0.199
28	300	140	143	17	Mean	0.007	0.043	0.897	0.046	0.007
					SD	0.005	0.012	0.023	0.018	0.007
					CI05	0.001	0.026	0.856	0.020	0.000
					CI95	0.016	0.064	0.931	0.079	0.022
29	300	136	140	24	Mean	0.010	0.027	0.922	0.027	0.014
					SD	0.006	0.009	0.022	0.017	0.010
					CI05	0.003	0.013	0.882	0.003	0.003
					CI95	0.021	0.043	0.955	0.059	0.034
30	300	141	146	13	Mean	0.007	0.023	0.854	0.103	0.012
					SD	0.005	0.009	0.030	0.028	0.009
					CI05	0.001	0.011	0.802	0.061	0.002
					CI95	0.016	0.039	0.901	0.152	0.029
31	300	146	145	9	Mean	0.000	0.007	0.946	0.047	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.005	0.022	0.022	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.001	0.905	0.017	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.016	0.977	0.087	0.000
32	300	147	149	4	Mean	0.000	0.003	0.994	0.002	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.003	0.007	0.006	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.981	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.010	1.000	0.014	0.000
33	300	188	90	22	Mean	0.000	0.000	0.982	0.018	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.014	0.000
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.956	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.044	0.000

Appendix G. 6. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

	Sample Sizes					5 Reporting Groups				
SW	Total	Genotyped	Aged (not genotyped)	Otolith Marked (not genotyped)	Statistic	Enhanced Tahltan	Enhanced Tuya	Other	Stikine/Taku Mainstem	Tahltan
25	120	116	3	1	Mean	0.008	0.000	0.987	0.005	0.000
					SD	0.008	0.001	0.013	0.010	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.961	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.025	0.000	0.999	0.025	0.000
26	200	180	10	10	Mean	0.025	0.020	0.934	0.022	0.000
					SD	0.011	0.010	0.019	0.012	0.001
					CI05	0.010	0.007	0.900	0.006	0.000
					CI95	0.045	0.038	0.961	0.044	0.000
27	300	140	149	11	Mean	0.020	0.010	0.949	0.001	0.020
					SD	0.008	0.006	0.015	0.003	0.011
					CI05	0.009	0.003	0.922	0.000	0.006
					CI95	0.035	0.021	0.971	0.005	0.041
28	300	142	155	3	Mean	0.003	0.003	0.978	0.015	0.000
					SD	0.003	0.003	0.018	0.017	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.942	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.010	0.010	0.997	0.050	0.000
29	300	143	150	7	Mean	0.000	0.003	0.960	0.037	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.003	0.020	0.019	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.924	0.010	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.010	0.988	0.072	0.000
30	300	141	156	3	Mean	0.003	0.000	0.982	0.015	0.000
					SD	0.003	0.000	0.017	0.017	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.947	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.010	0.000	0.999	0.049	0.000
31	300	139	151	10	Mean	0.003	0.010	0.967	0.020	0.000
					SD	0.003	0.006	0.015	0.013	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.003	0.940	0.002	0.000
					CI95	0.010	0.021	0.987	0.045	0.000
32	300	148	151	1	Mean	0.000	0.000	0.999	0.001	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.995	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.004	0.000
33	300	193	105	2	Mean	0.000	0.000	0.986	0.014	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.000	0.019	0.019	0.000
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.947	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.052	0.000
34	300	204	94	2	Mean	0.000	0.000	0.985	0.015	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.000
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.966	0.001	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.000	0.999	0.033	0.000

Appendix G. 7. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2014.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

	Sample Sizes					5 Reporting Groups				
			Aged	Otolith Marked		Enhanced	Enhanced		Stikine/Taku	
SW	Total	Genotyped	(not genotyped)	(not genotyped)	Statistic	Tahltan	Tuya	Other	Mainstem	Tahltan
25	320	164	5	151	Mean	0.331	0.149	0.095	0.075	0.350
					SD	0.028	0.021	0.017	0.015	0.028
					CI05	0.286	0.115	0.068	0.053	0.305
					CI95	0.377	0.185	0.125	0.101	0.398
26	440	213	3	224	Mean	0.288	0.254	0.066	0.088	0.304
					SD	0.023	0.023	0.013	0.015	0.023
					CI05	0.250	0.217	0.046	0.065	0.266
					CI95	0.327	0.293	0.089	0.113	0.343
27	460	232	7	221	Mean	0.259	0.212	0.099	0.217	0.213
					SD	0.020	0.019	0.015	0.019	0.019
					CI05	0.226	0.181	0.075	0.186	0.182
					CI95	0.293	0.245	0.125	0.249	0.245
28	357	242	16	99	Mean	0.101	0.113	0.294	0.408	0.083
					SD	0.015	0.018	0.027	0.028	0.016
					CI05	0.078	0.086	0.250	0.363	0.059
					CI95	0.127	0.144	0.339	0.455	0.111
29	470	264	110	96	Mean	0.079	0.070	0.201	0.562	0.088
					SD	0.013	0.012	0.021	0.029	0.020
					CI05	0.059	0.052	0.168	0.513	0.058
					CI95	0.103	0.090	0.237	0.610	0.123
30	467	253	117	97	Mean	0.056	0.025	0.485	0.414	0.020
					SD	0.014	0.009	0.030	0.030	0.008
					CI05	0.035	0.013	0.437	0.365	0.009
					CI95	0.081	0.041	0.534	0.462	0.036
31	132	109	1	22	Mean	0.015	0.052	0.408	0.522	0.003
					SD	0.010	0.019	0.042	0.044	0.006
					CI05	0.003	0.025	0.340	0.449	0.000
					CI95	0.035	0.086	0.479	0.593	0.016
32	228	194	7	27	Mean	0.010	0.024	0.411	0.547	0.007
					SD	0.006	0.013	0.034	0.034	0.005
					CI05	0.003	0.008	0.355	0.492	0.001
					CI95	0.022	0.049	0.467	0.603	0.017
33[a]	66	61	0	5	Mean	0.000	0.045	0.092	0.863	0.000
					SD	0.001	0.025	0.036	0.043	0.002
					CI05	0.000	0.013	0.041	0.786	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.092	0.159	0.926	0.000
34	*56*	48	*2*	*6*	*Mean*	*0.020*	*0.000*	*0.245*	*0.734*	*0.000*
					SD	*0.019*	*0.001*	*0.063*	*0.064*	*0.002*
					CI05	*0.001*	*0.000*	*0.151*	*0.621*	*0.000*
					CI95	*0.059*	*0.000*	*0.356*	*0.832*	*0.001*

[a] Estimate calculated from 108A data only

Appendix G. 8. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 traditional commercial drift gillnet fishery by week, 2014.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval

	Sample Sizes					8 Reporting Groups							
SW	Total	Genotyped	Aged (not genotyped)	Otolith Marked (not genotyped)	Statistic	Enhanced Snettisham	Enhanced Stikine	Enhanced Tatsamenie	Other	Speel	Stikine/Taku Mainstem	Taku Lakes	Tatsamenie
25[a]	350	150	194	6	Mean	0.000	0.017	0.000	0.227	0.000	0.265	0.490	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.037	0.001	0.038	0.040	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.169	0.000	0.204	0.425	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.030	0.000	0.289	0.000	0.330	0.557	0.000
26[a]	375	159	201	15	Mean	0.008	0.027	0.005	0.135	0.000	0.351	0.468	0.006
					SD	0.005	0.008	0.004	0.029	0.001	0.038	0.037	0.006
					CI05	0.002	0.015	0.001	0.089	0.000	0.290	0.406	0.000
					CI95	0.017	0.042	0.013	0.186	0.000	0.414	0.529	0.019
27	615	213	340	62	Mean	0.074	0.005	0.012	0.201	0.012	0.415	0.276	0.005
					SD	0.011	0.003	0.005	0.029	0.008	0.035	0.029	0.005
					CI05	0.057	0.002	0.006	0.156	0.002	0.358	0.229	0.000
					CI95	0.092	0.010	0.021	0.251	0.028	0.472	0.324	0.015
28	651	207	223	221	Mean	0.321	0.004	0.004	0.316	0.000	0.253	0.092	0.010
					SD	0.017	0.003	0.003	0.025	0.001	0.024	0.016	0.006
					CI05	0.293	0.001	0.001	0.276	0.000	0.214	0.067	0.002
					CI95	0.349	0.009	0.009	0.356	0.000	0.293	0.120	0.021
29	619	193	230	196	Mean	0.283	0.000	0.018	0.095	0.036	0.442	0.111	0.014
					SD	0.018	0.000	0.005	0.019	0.013	0.028	0.019	0.007
					CI05	0.253	0.000	0.011	0.065	0.017	0.395	0.082	0.005
					CI95	0.313	0.000	0.028	0.128	0.060	0.488	0.144	0.028
30	775	171	227	377	Mean	0.399	0.003	0.019	0.113	0.023	0.384	0.026	0.035
					SD	0.018	0.002	0.005	0.020	0.014	0.027	0.013	0.012
					CI05	0.370	0.001	0.011	0.083	0.006	0.340	0.008	0.017
					CI95	0.428	0.006	0.028	0.149	0.049	0.428	0.050	0.056
31	890	188	94	608	Mean	0.645	0.000	0.008	0.107	0.035	0.169	0.021	0.017
					SD	0.018	0.000	0.003	0.014	0.009	0.017	0.007	0.006
					CI05	0.615	0.000	0.003	0.085	0.022	0.141	0.010	0.008
					CI95	0.674	0.000	0.013	0.131	0.050	0.198	0.034	0.028
32	520	136	50	334	Mean	0.614	0.001	0.009	0.154	0.023	0.176	0.008	0.015
					SD	0.024	0.001	0.004	0.027	0.017	0.028	0.005	0.005
					CI05	0.574	0.000	0.004	0.114	0.008	0.129	0.002	0.008
					CI95	0.653	0.003	0.016	0.204	0.063	0.222	0.017	0.023
33			No data										
34[a]	160	15	0	145	Mean	0.894	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.080	0.008	0.000	0.006
					SD	0.024	0.001	0.000	0.008	0.021	0.007	0.001	0.006
					CI05	0.852	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.048	0.000	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.931	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.118	0.022	0.000	0.019

[a] Estimate calculated from 111-32 data only